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PURVES' SEED CATALOG & NURSERY LIST

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268 SWANSTON ST.
MELBOURNE

ESTABLISHED 1875

D. N. Shoemaker

ANTIRRHINUMS

Majus Grandiflorum

Large Flowered

Choice Mixed Varieties - 6d per pkt

6 distinct colors for 2/6, 12 for 4/6

Customers' own choice

W. J. PURVES

268 Swanston Street, Melbourne

Hints to Customers and Terms of Business

SEND NAME AND ADDRESS WITH ORDERS.—Every order should have name and address of sender, and instructions how to forward, plainly written thereon. This hint is important, as I frequently receive orders without either name or address being given.

ORDERS PROMPTLY DESPATCHED.—During the sowing season the rush of business is so great that it is not always possible to despatch all orders the same day they are received; however, they are placed in rotation, and my friends may rely upon immediate attention.

SENDING REMITTANCES.—In making a remittance, purchasers will please be particular and send a sufficient amount to cover their orders. When only a part of the amount is remitted, goods will be sent only to the amount of remittance. Should the remittance exceed the amount of the goods sent, the balance will be returned to the purchaser.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS.—Intending purchasers, in writing for special quotations, will greatly facilitate matters by stating the probable quantities required.

TESTING SEEDS.—My stocks are all carefully tested before being sent out, and in the event of any sample not coming up to the average germinating quality it is at once rejected. Failures, however, may occur which cannot be attributed to any fault in the seed, but is the result of climatic or local influences.

TRANSIT OF GOODS.—All goods delivered free at the railway stations, wharves, or carriers' offices in the city, and every care is taken in the packing to ensure their safe transit; but after receiving a clean receipt my responsibility ceases.

For the past Fifty years a great part of my business has been—and still is—in catering for the requirements of the Market Gardeners, with whom it is of vital importance that the seed they procure shall be of the most reliable quality, both in the germinating power and the quality of produce when grown. As a result of my endeavours to faithfully supply none but the most recommendable varieties of Garden Seeds, adapted specially to the peculiar requirements of a gardener growing produce for the market, my establishment is held, I feel proud to say, by my market gardener customers in the highest repute for the general excellence and reliability of the strains specially suited for their purposes.

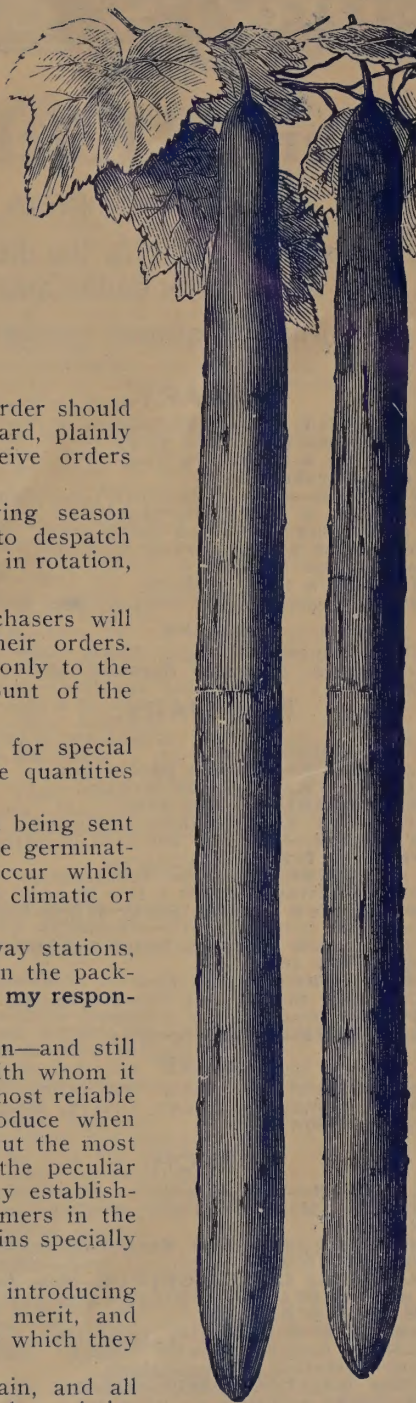
From time to time I have the satisfaction of most successfully introducing varieties of Vegetable Seeds of colonial growth having special merit, and proving to be just the sorts required for the particular seasons for which they are recommended.

The confidence thus gained I am determined to fully maintain, and all who garden for profit may rely on my earnest endeavour to supply varieties of Vegetable Seeds that will not only germinate freely, but, with a fair chance, and under reasonable conditions, give a return in the quality of the produce that will cause the outlay expended in cultivation to be a profitable one to the grower and a credit to the purveyor of the Seed.

IMPORTANT.—Always state clearly Name of Railway Station goods are to be sent.

Prices in this Catalogue are subject to alteration Without Notice.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—While using every reasonable care in the selection of my stocks, I GIVE NO WARRANTY, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, Roots, Plants, or Trees I send out, and I WILL NOT IN ANY WAY BE RESPONSIBLE for the crop. It is on these conditions only that I offer any goods or execute any orders, and in accepting the goods purchasers expressly acknowledge these conditions.



CUCUMBER

Mangere Prize
For description
see page 13.

The greatest
care possible is
is exercised in
packing Seeds
for the Country.

Purves' Kitchen Garden Calendar

GIVING SOWINGS AND PLANTINGS FOR EACH MONTH

This Calendar applies to the districts around Melbourne. Allowance should, therefore, be made for earlier and later seasons throughout the Commonwealth.

For further treatment consult notes under each species throughout catalog.

JANUARY.

BEANS, FRENCH or KIDNEY—Sow a few.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow few.
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow few.
CABBAGE—Surehead.
CAULIFLOWER—Sow a few for late planting.
CARROT—Sow a few Early Horn.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
LETTUCE—Sow a few Purves' Summer.
ONION—Sow for Salads.
RADISH—Sow a few of sorts.
TURNIP—Sow medium of Whites and Swedes.

PLANT

Broccoli, Summer Cabbage, Early and Medium Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Red Cabbage, Celery.

FEBRUARY.

BEANS, BROAD—Sow few.
BEANS, FRENCH—Sow for succession.
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow largely.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow few.
CABBAGE—Sow Early Winter varieties.
CAULIFLOWER—Sow few for late planting.
CARROT—Sow few.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
LETTUCE—Continue to sow a few Purves' Summer.
ONIONS—Sow few Purves' Early White and White Queen.
PEAS—Sow a few early varieties for succession.
PARSLEY—Sow few.
RADISH—Continue to sow few.
SPINACH—Sow medium of Summer sorts.
TURNIP—Continue sowing a few.
SWEDE TURNIP—Sow largely.

PLANT

Potatoes, largely of early varieties, Brussels Sprouts, Summer Cabbage, Celery, Medium and Late Cauliflowers.

MARCH.

BEANS, BROAD—Sow largely.
BROCCOLI—Make medium sowings of early varieties.
CABBAGE—Sow largely of Early Winter varieties.
CARROT—Sow few.
CORN SALAD or LAMB LETTUCE—Sow few.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sowings fortnightly.
ENDIVE—Sow a few.
LETTUCE—Sow few Winter varieties.
ONION—Sow largely "Early Globe" and early White varieties to transplant.
PEAS—Sow largely of early varieties.
RADISH—Make sowings to keep up supply.
SPINACH—Sow Winter varieties for successional supplies.
TURNIP—Sow largely; also Swedes.

PLANT

Potatoes, a few early kinds, Early Winter Cabbage, Celery, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cauliflower.

APRIL.

BEANS, BROAD—Sow largely.
CABBAGE—Sow largely sorts for Spring.
CORN SALAD or LAMB'S LETTUCE—Sow for Spring use.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
LETTUCE—Sow largely Winter variety.

ONION—Sow largely of early and late sorts to transplant.
PEAS—Sow largely of early sorts.
RADISH—Sow as required.
SPINACH—Sow Winter variety.
TURNIP—Sow largely.

PLANT

Winter Cabbage, Celery, Late Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts, Winter Lettuce, Garlic and Shallots, Onions (Potato and Tree).

MAY.

BEANS, BROAD—Sow largely.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
ENDIVE—Sow largely.
LETTUCE—Sow a few for succession, Winter varieties.
ONION—Continue sowing of late sorts.
PARSNIP—Sow few.
PEAS—Sow few of early sorts.
RADISH—Sow few for succession.
SPINACH—Sow largely Winter variety.
TURNIP—Sow few Dobbie's Model White.

PLANT

Garlic and Shallots, Late Cauliflower, Winter Lettuce, Winter Cabbage, Rhubarb Roots, Asparagus, and Herbs, Onions (Potato and Tree), Strawberry Plants.

JUNE.

BEANS, BROAD—Sow largely.
CABBAGE—Sow Early Drumhead.
CUCUMBER—Sow for forcing in a hotbed frame.
LETTUCE—Sow a few Winter kinds.
ONION—Sow largely for main crop.
PARSNIP—Sow a few for early crop.
RADISH—Sow for succession.
SPINACH—Sow Winter Prickly.
TURNIP—Dobbie's Model White.

PLANT

Garlic and Shallots, Sea Kale, Winter Cabbage, Winter Lettuce, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Herbs, Strawberry Plants, Fruit Trees, Onion Plants, Horse Radish, Onions (Potato and Tree).

JULY.

ASPARAGUS—Sow in warm situation.
BEET—Sow few Red and Silver varieties.
BEANS, BROAD—Sow largely.
CARROT—Medium sowings can be made of early and late sorts.
CABBAGE—Sow early and medium Summer kinds.
KOHL RABI—Sow few.
LETTUCE—Still sow few Winter sorts.
LEEK—Sow few.
ONION—Make sowings of late sorts.
PARSNIP—Sow a few for Summer use.
PEAS—Sow largely for Summer use.
RADISH—Sow for succession.
SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow largely.
TURNIP—Sow Dobbie's Model White.
TOMATO—Sow in hotbed.

PLANT

Potatoes (a few earlies), Sea Kale, Borecole, Onion Plants, Winter Cabbage, Winter Lettuce, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Herbs, Strawberry Plants, Fruit Trees, Artichoke Tubers, Onions (Potato and Tree).

KITCHEN GARDEN CALENDAR---Continued

AUGUST.

ASPARAGUS—Make principal sowing.
BEET—Sow largely of early variety, Red and Silver.
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow few.
BROCCOLI—Sow largely.
BEANS, BROAD—Sow few.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow few.
CABBAGE—Sow largely including the Red Pickling
CARROT—Sow early and late sorts.
CELERY—Sow in a warm place.
CUCUMBER—Sow in a warm frame.
CORN SALAD or LAMB LETTUCE—Sow in warm place.
HERBS—Sow largely.
LEEK—Sow largely.
LETTUCE—Sow few Summer sorts.
MELONS, ROCK and WATER, also PRESERVING—Sow in hotbed.
ONION—Sow largely for late keeping.
PARSLEY—Sow few in warm situation.
PARSNIP—Sow largely.
PEAS—Sow largely for Summer use.
RADISH—Sow frequently.
RHUBARB—Sow few in warm situation.
SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow largely.
SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow few.
SEA KALE—Sow largely.
SPINACH—Sow Summer variety.
TOMATO—Sow in a hotbed.
TURNIP—Sow few ordinary sorts.

PLANT

Potatoes (largely, early and late sorts), Borecole, Cabbage, Winter Lettuce, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Fruit Trees, Strawberry Plants, Onion Plants, Herbs, Artichoke Tubers.

SEPTEMBER.

ASPARAGUS—Sow at once, if not already done.
BEANS, FRENCH—Sow a few in warm situation.
BEET—Sow largely, Red and Silver varieties.
BROCCOLI—Sow largely.
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow largely.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow largely.
CABBAGE—Sow Summer varieties.
CAPER OF COMMERCE—Sow in hotbed.
CAPSICUM—Sow in hotbed.
CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow in hotbed.
CARROT—Sow largely.
CELERY—Sow a few in warm situation.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
CORN SALAD or LAMB LETTUCE—Sow few.
CUCUMBER—Sow in frame.
EGG PLANT—Sow in hotbed.
KOHL RABI—Sow for thinning.
LEEK—Sow largely.
LETTUCE—Sow Summer sorts.
MELONS, ROCK and WATER, also PRESERVING—Sow in frame.
ONION—Sow thickly, Silverskin, Pickling.
PARSLEY—Sow largely.
PARSNIP—Sow largely.
PEAS—Sow largely of late sorts.
RADISH—Sow for succession.
RHUBARB—Sow, if not already done.
SALSIFY and SCORZONERA—Sow at once.
SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow largely.
SEA KALE—Sow, if not already done.
SPINACH—Sow Summer variety.
TOMATO—Sow in boxes, in open.
TURNIPS—Sow largely.
VEGETABLE MARROW, PUMPKIN, MELONS, and SQUASH—Sow in open ground end of month.

PLANT

Potatoes (full crop), Summer Cabbage, Summer Lettuce, Borecole, Rhubarb Roots, Herb Roots, Tomato Plants, Artichoke Tubers.

OCTOBER.

BEANS, FRENCH—Sow largely.
BEET—Sow largely, Red and Silver varieties.
BORECOLE or KALE—Sow largely.
BROCCOLI—Sow largely for successional use.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow largely.
CABBAGE—Make a good sowing for Autumn supply, with Summer varieties.
CAULIFLOWER—Sow few early varieties.
CAPSICUM—Sow in a warm border.
CAPE GOOSEBERRY—Sow in warm position.
CORN SALAD or LAMB LETTUCE—Sow few.
CARROT—Sow largely.
CELERY—Sow in open ground.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
CUCUMBER—Sow in open ground.
EGG PLANT—Sow in warm situation.
HERBS—Sow, if not already done.
LEEK—Sow largely for general crop.
LETTUCE—Sow Summer sorts.
SWEET CORN—Sow during the month.
MELONS—Sow largely in open ground.
PARSNIP—Sow for succession.
PEAS—Sow largely for succession.
RADISH—Sow largely.
RHUBARB—Sow, if not already done.
SPINACH—Sow Summer varieties.
SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow largely.
SEA KALE—Continue blanching.
TOMATO—Sow in the open.
TURNIP—Sow largely.
VEGETABLE MARROW, PUMPKIN, MELONS, and SQUASH—Sow in the open ground.

PLANT

Potatoes (full crop), Summer Cabbage, Summer Lettuce, Tomato Plants, Vegetable Marrow, Cucumber and Melons.

NOVEMBER.

BEANS, FRENCH—Sow largely.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Sow largely.
CAULIFLOWER—Early, Medium, and Late varieties.
CABBAGE—Sow largely St. John's Day and Surehead.
CELERY—Sow largely.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
CUCUMBER—Sow largely.
LEEK—Sow few for late planting.
LETTUCE—Sow largely Purves' Summer for thinning out.
MELON—Sow largely.
PARSNIP—Sow for succession.
PEAS—Sow few for late crop.
RADISH—Sow as required.
SAVOY CABBAGE—Sow few.
TOMATO—Sow largely.
TURNIP—Sow largely.
VEGETABLE MARROW, PUMPKIN, MELONS, and SQUASH—Sow largely.

PLANT

Potatoes, few for late, Capsicum and Chili, Tomato Plants, Summer Cabbage, Summer Lettuce, Broccoli, Cucumbers, Melons.

DECEMBER.

BEANS, FRENCH—Sow largely.
CABBAGE—Still sow Summer varieties.
CAULIFLOWER—Sow Early, Medium and Late varieties.
CAPSICUM and CHILI—Sow in the open ground.
CELERY—Sow largely.
CRESS and MUSTARD—Sow fortnightly.
KOHL RABI—Sow in drills and thin out.
LETTUCE—Sow Purves' Summer to thin out.
SPINACH—Sow Summer variety.
TOMATO—Sow a few.
TURNIP—Sow few Whites and Swedes. Summer Cabbage, Summer Lettuce.

PLANT

Tomato Plants, Early Cauliflower, Celery, Broccoli, Melons, Cucumbers, Cape Gooseberry, Capsicum and Chili.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

Seeds by Post Pre-paid

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

By Packet and Parcels Post.

VEGETABLE SEEDS priced at per Ounce or Packet in Catalogue. Also all FLOWER SEEDS are sent Post Paid to any address.

NOTE.—When Peas, Beans and Sugar Corn are ordered through the post an extra charge of 9d. per lb. is made on Catalogue Prices. If ordered in quantity of a few lbs., it is cheaper to have them sent by Parcels Post, the rates for which must be added to price per lb. of seeds. (See Parcels Post Rates below).

Seeds per Victorian Parcels Post

Peas and Beans, and all heavy seeds, in lb. lots, can be sent to better advantage by this system, which applies to all post towns **IN THE STATE**. Subjoined is the list of the charges. Customers will please add these charges to their remittances when ordering heavy seeds in bulk:—

Under 2lbs., 9d.	Under 3lbs., 1/-	Under 4lbs., 1/3
" 5lbs., 1/6	" 6lbs., 1/9	" 7lbs., 2/-
" 8lbs., 2/3	" 9lbs., 2/6	" 10lbs., 2/9
" 11lbs., 3/-		

Seeds per Interstate Parcels Post

Bulk seeds may now be sent to the adjoining States at the subjoined rates:—

Per lb., 8d.; every additional lb. up to 11 lbs., 6d. per lb. extra.

Seeds in Bulk Quantities by Rail

Having brought under the notice of Customers the very convenient method of obtaining reliable vegetable and Flower Seeds through the post, for which no extra charge is made for postage, except in the case of Beans, Peas, and Seeds in bulk, I undertake, however, to send to any Railway Station in Victoria all Garden Seeds (catalogued at per packet, ounce, or pound) Carriage Free, provided the order is of not less value than 10/-. This concession does not apply to Seeds enumerated under the heading of **Agricultural Seeds**. Subjoined is a list of charges for the guidance of Customers wishing to include amount of prepayment on goods not sent carriage free, such as Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds, Clovers, etc.:—

PASSENGER TRAIN FREIGHT RATES.

The following rates have been supplied by the Victorian Railways, and are included **without any responsibility on my part**, as they are liable to alteration at any time by the Department. Each parcel is charged for separately. These freights apply only when prepaid at Melbourne or other sending station; when freight is payable at destination, twenty-five per cent. (25%) extra is charged by the Department with a minimum of 3d. and a maximum of 1/-. All rates are quoted **E. & O.E.**

LBS. WEIGHT NOT EXCEEDING—																				Every additional 28 lb. or part thereof
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	28	42	56	84	112		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
250	60	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	110	110	1 4	1 8
500	60	80	80	80	90	90	90	100	100	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	2 2	2 5
750	60	80	80	80	90	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	3 0	3 3
1010	60	80	80	80	100	100	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	3 9	4 1
1250	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	4 8	5 0
1500	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	5 7	5 9
1750	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	6 6	6 8
2000	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	7 5	7 7
2500	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	8 4	8 6
3000	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	9 3	9 5
3500	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	10 2	10 4
4000	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	11 1	11 3
4500	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	12 0	12 2
5000	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	12 9	13 1
5500	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	13 8	14 0
6000	60	90	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	130	130	14 7	14 9

GOODS TRAIN CONSIGNMENTS.

The attention of clients is directed to the fact that under the "nominated days of loading system" now in force on the Victorian Railways, goods are only accepted for despatch to country stations on certain days and at specified times.

Sometimes goods are only accepted on **one specified day each week**, others have two loading days, and some three days per week, while certain stations enjoy the privilege of a loading every day.

The greatest care is exercised in packing Seeds for the Country.



Purves' Special Collection of Vegetable Seeds (per rail and post prepaid)

NOTE.—When Ordering, state Number of Collection required.

I frequently receive orders for Collections of Vegetable Seeds from Customers during the sowing season, which I make up in liberal-sized parcels of varieties most suited to the season when ordered, and in value equal to fully one-fourth more than price quoted individually in Catalogue. It will be observed that I have not detailed the sorts in each collection. I allow my clients to suggest, if they wish, their own sorts in the 10/- and 20/- Collections; but should Peas, Beans, or Sweet Corn be included in their selection, I undertake only to send to the nearest railway station in Victoria. Should the choice be left to me, I will put in varieties most suited to the season when ordered. Customers, in making out their own Collections, may add 25 per cent. additional to their selection; for instance, a 10/- Collection may contain seeds to the value of 12/6, a 20/- Collection 25/- worth.

As the FLOWER SEEDS are included Gratis, I make them up of my own Selection only. The No. 3 Collection contains Seeds of Exceptionally Good Value.

No. 1.—PURVES' 2/6 COLLECTION (Free by post.)
Contains 12 pkts. Vegetable Seeds, sorts catalogued at 3d. per pkt.

No. 2.—PURVES' 5/- COLLECTION (Free by post.)
Contains 12 extra-sized pkts. of Choice Vegetable Seeds, including varieties catalogued at 6d. per pkt., and 3 pkts. gratis Fine Flower Seeds.

No. 3.—PURVES' 5/- COLLECTION (Free by post.)
Any Vegetable and Flower priced at 3d. per pkt. can be included in this collection. **Includes 24 Packets Choice Seeds**—1 doz. Vegetable Seeds; 1 doz. Flower Seeds—a first-class trial parcel.

No. 4.—PURVES' 10/- COLLECTION (Free by post.)
Including 20 large-sized pkts. of Choice Vegetable Seeds for successional sowing, and 6 pkts. gratis, Fine Flower Seeds. This parcel contains splendid value.

No. 5.—PURVES' 10/- COLLECTION (Free by rail.)
Contains same value as previous collection, but includes Peas and Beans.

No. 6.—PURVES' 20/- COLLECTION (Free by rail.)
Contains sufficient seeds (Vegetable and Flower) for the successional cropping of a garden of half an acre, and includes the heavier seeds, as Peas and Beans to any railway station in Victoria. In this Collection is included, gratis, a parcel of 1 doz. packets Fine Selected Flower Seeds.

NOTE!—I HAVE NO AGENTS.—It having come under my notice that Seeds have been offered by parties who have caused it to be inferred that they are acting in the capacity of Agents for the sale of my Seeds, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I appoint no Agents, although there are several storekeepers in the country and suburban towns who obtain their supplies from me, and from whom my reliable seeds may be purchased.

Purves Genuine Seeds

In Packets for Re-Sale.

WHOLESALE ORDERS ONLY

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

In Pictorial Packet.
Priced at 3d. per pkt., 2/- per doz.; 6d. per pkt., 3/6 per doz.

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In Pictorial Packets.
Priced at 3d. per pkt., 2/- per dozen packets, not less than a quarter dozen packets of each variety.

SEEDS IN PLAIN POCKETS.

To Retail at 6d. per packet.
Price to Dealers in Seeds, 3/6 dozen.

These pockets contain, in some instances, equal to three times the quantity of seeds put in pictorial packets, and are, of course, much more economical to the purchaser of seeds in packets. They are neatly and securely put up and plainly labelled in print.

In Bulk Quantities.

To Storekeepers and others dealing in seeds who prefer obtaining their supplies in Bulk Quantities. I shall be glad to forward my Wholesale Price List.

GUMMED SEED POCKETS—From ½oz. to 4oz., for holding seed supplied.

BROWN PAPER BAGS—Best make, from ½lb. to 15lb. holding capacity.

SHOW CARDS FOR THE WINDOW.

GARDEN CALENDARS, and every requisite connected with a Seed Department furnished.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

Select General List of Standard Varieties

NOTE!—Postage is paid on all Vegetable Seeds priced at per oz. or packet (wholesale orders excepted); for the heavier class of Seeds, such as Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn, additional remittance must accompany the order, as shown on page 4, Parcel Post Rates.

ARTICHOKE.

Each 6d. per packet.

Sow in August to October, in rows, where they are to remain; thin to 18 inches apart, and transplant the following season. Tubers of the Jerusalem or Ground Artichoke may be planted in June, July, August, and September, in rows 3 feet apart, and 15 inches between the tubers.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE—Large globular heads of good flavour. The best for ordinary use.

LARGE PURPLE GLOBE—The favourite French variety.

JERUSALEM—Not produced from seed. Strong tubers, obtainable from May to July. 6d. per lb. Reduction in quantity.

WHITE JERUSALEM—Pure white, the tubers of which are similar to the old variety, with few and shallow eyes 6d. per lb.

ASPARAGUS.

6d. per oz.; 3d. per packet.

This delicate and elegant vegetable is of the easiest culture, and suits all the climates of the State. It may be grown in any kind of garden soil, but prefers rich loam of a saline character. It cannot be grown to perfection unless manured abundantly every Autumn and Winter, the crowns to be at least 5 inches below the surface, in rows 2 feet apart, and 15 inches from plant to plant. Salt should be added to stable or other kind of manure employed. The shoots should not be gathered from the same rows for more than five or six weeks in the same season, but when a prolonged supply is required, rows or beds should be allowed to grow until a succession is wanted, when the haulm may be cut down and the rows dressed. Two-year-old plants are the best for forming Asparagus beds. These can be supplied during the Autumn and Winter months, or they may be raised in beds of prepared soil drilled 18 inches, and an inch or so in the rows, and thinned, if necessary, to 6 inches. Sow in July, August, and September.

GIANT (Argenteuil).—Very early and prolific.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—A large and most vigorous Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS supplied during the planting season, April to September. See Culinary Roots and Plants.

BROAD BEANS.

Each 1/- per lb.

(For Postage on Beans, see page 4.)

A strong, loamy soil is most favourable for this crop. Plant in drills three feet apart, leaving 18 inches between the plants. When the beans are in full bloom, pinch out the tops, so as to encourage them to set their pods. Plant March to August.

LEVIATHAN LONG POD—The pods, which attain the length of from 12 to 15 inches, may be said to be the finest of their class.

MONARCH, OR JOHNSON'S WONDERFUL LONG POD.—Fine long pods, very productive.

BROAD WINDSOR—The best for late main crop.

COLE'S DWARF PROLIFIC—The plant is very dwarf and robust, only growing 2ft. high, and the pods are of extraordinary length, containing six to nine beans of delicious flavour. An enormous cropper.

DWARF, FRENCH, OR KIDNEY BEANS.

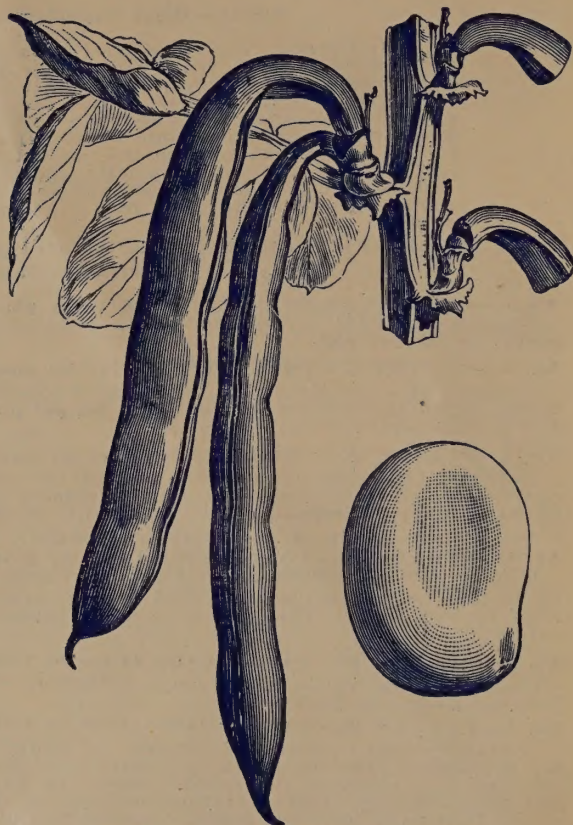
Each 1/6 per lb.; per post, 2/3 except where otherwise priced.

Choose the warmest aspect and the best tilled ground for the early sowings, which must not be done until September. Successional crops may be sown once a month until February. Sow the seed in drills 2 feet apart, and 6 inches between the seeds. If the weather becomes dry, the ground should be mulched, and water be frequently given.

CANADIAN WONDER—The most abundant cropper grown, combined with solidity of its flesh, long, straight pods, which often average in length 9 inches.

EARLY PALE DUN—The earliest and most productive.

WHITE HARICOT BEANS—For cooking. 6d. lb.



Broad Bean—Leviathan Long Pod.

CLIMBING FRENCH BEANS.

Each 1/6 per lb., per post 2/3 (except where otherwise priced).

Adapted to almost any situation and soil. A good, deep, rich soil is the most preferred by the Runner French Beans.

WHITE DUTCH RUNNER—This variety, which is also known as the Case-Knife, is amongst the best of the climbing section. The rows require to be 4ft. apart, and 9in. between each seed.

FRENCH BEAN—Continued.



French Bean, White Dutch Runner.

SCARLET RUNNER—A long-podded and good-yielding variety. Plant the same as the preceding sort.

"EPICURE"—This variety stands the hot climate better than any other variety in cultivation. The pods are produced in clusters, are thick, fleshy, and stringless 6d. per packet

TONGAN BEAN (The poor man's vegetable)—A vigorous climber, producing large quantities of pods, borne in clusters. Planted in a warm situation, three plants will produce sufficient Beans for a small family. The seeds germinate very slowly, and require warm water to be poured over them, and allowed to soak for 12 hours. Sow in the Spring
 Price, 6d. per packet, per post 7d.

SNAKE, OR YARD LONG—Produces long, narrow, stringless pods, 18in. to 2ft long, of very delicate flavour. Immense cropper, and bears in bunches. It succeeds best in warm districts . . 6d. per pkt.

GENERAL McCAY—The Giant Runner of the Bean family, bearing enormous pods frequently over a foot long and very broad and fleshy. The Beans are exceptionally tender and almost stringless. Splendid heat resister, the strong foliage protecting the pods from the sun. Very prolific yielder 6d. packet

MAMMOTH WHITE RUNNER, THE CZAR—Is an enormous podded white Runner Bean; the pods are very thick, fleshy, and almost stringless 6d. and 1/- packet



Improved Prolific Golden Butter Wax Bean.
WAX POD OR BUTTER BEANS.

Each 1/6 per lb., per post, 2/3; 6d per packet, per post, 8d.

The pods are of a rich yellow colour, and, being stringless, they present the advantage of being readily cooked whole or otherwise.

IMPROVED PROLIFIC GOLDEN BUTTER WAX, BLACK SEEDED (Dwarf)—The plant is dwarf and bushy in habit of growth, and can therefore be planted much closer in the rows than ordinary varieties.



Dwarf French Beans, Canadian Wonder.

BROCOLI.

Each 3/- per oz.; 6d. per packet, unless otherwise priced.

Sow at intervals between August and November. In sowing during the Summer months it is advisable to make the seed beds a little lower than the surrounding ground, so that whatever water is used it will soak in. A good soil, such as that prepared for Cabbage and Cauliflower, is equally adapted to the growth of the Broccoli. Plant in rows 2½ feet apart from plant to plant, and 3 feet between the rows.

GRANGE'S EARLY WHITE—An excellent sort; large heads.

WALCHEREN—One of the finest varieties in cultivation; will produce excellent heads 2/- per oz.; 6d. per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Broccoli—Large White Mammoth.

- BACKHOUSE'S WINTER WHITE PROTECTING**—Early; pure white heads, completely covered by leaves.
- OSBORNE'S WHITE WINTER**—Forms fine heads, and is as white as a Cauliflower.
- SNOW'S WINTER WHITE**—A very hardy, prolific sprouting variety.
- ADAM'S EARLY WHITE**—An excellent Spring Broccoli. 2/- per oz., 6d. packet
- SUTTON'S PERFECTION**—Large, handsome heads, close, perfectly white.
- CHAPPEL'S CREAM**—A fine variety with large, creamy, white heads.
- FLOWER OF SPRING**—An excellent early Spring variety.
- LARGE WHITE MAMMOTH**—One of the finest varieties sent out; produces fine large white heads.

BEET (Table Varieties).

Each 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. packet.

Make full sowings from July till October for Summer and Early Autumn and Winter crops, and smaller sowings during December and January for late Winter crops. Beet requires a rich, deep, open soil, well manured. Sow in drills 18in. apart, and when the plants are fit to handle, thin out to 6in. apart in the rows. Avoid using fresh manure, otherwise the roots will fork.

- FINE DARK RED, CARTER'S PERFECTION OF BEETS**—Very distinct, of excellent quality and colour.
- EGYPTIAN TURNIP-ROOTED**—A dark-red variety, resembling a Turnip in shape.
- DELL'S BLACK**—Deep metallic red leaves, very dark crimson flesh, medium size.
- CRIMSON GLOBE** (Turnip-shaped)—An excellent variety. Beautiful globe shaped roots of deep crimson. Recommended for the Home Gardener.
- NUTTING'S SELECTED**—Very superior variety, rich, deep colour.
- PURVES' IMPROVED BLOOD RED**—Roots of a fine deep red colour, moderate in length, evenly grained, and rich in saccharine qualities. Highly recommended.
- IMPROVED SEA KALE BEET**—Delicate in flavour, and in Summer and Autumn is an excellent substitute for Sea Kale.
- GIANT LUCILLUS** (Curled).—The leaves are beautifully curled, and of fine flavour. A first-class variety for the Home Garden. 3d. per packet; 1/- per oz.
- GIANT SEA KALE BEET**—An immense advance on the old and well-known Spinach Beet. This variety has large, broad leaves, with broad stalks and mid ribs.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Each 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. packet.

Sow in seed beds in January and February, also August to October, and treat as Cabbage. It requires well-worked, rich soil, with liberal manuring. This vegetable is not as well known as it deserves to be. It is most useful in Winter, and the February sowing may therefore be considered the main one. Should be placed in rows 2ft. apart, and from 12 to 18in from each plant.

CABBAGING OR HEARTING—With close, compact heads and side shoots.

DWARF CURLED OR SCOTCH—One of the hardiest and best Winter greens.

TALL CURLED—Similar to above, but taller.

COTTAGER'S KALE—Furnished along the stem with small heads of greens; very sweet and tender

BRUSSELS' SPROUTS.

Each 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet, unless otherwise priced.

In any good garden soil sow largely from August to November for early and late Winter use. For further culture of this most excellent vegetable, see Cabbage. When removing the first crop of Sprouts, do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible.

The leaves should be broken down in the Autumn, to give the little Cabbages room to grow.

AIGBURTH—Large Sprouts, of excellent flavour.

ROSEBERRY—A large variety, thickly studded with Sprouts.

SCRYMGERS' ENGLISH SAVED—Firm, compact, globular Sprouts.

PURVES' VICTORIA MARKET—For size and form this strain is, without doubt, the finest in cultivation. It is dwarf in habit, and produces large, oval-shaped Sprouts of a most delicate flavour, and very tender when cooked. 2/- oz.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS PLANTS 1/6 per 100; by post 2/6



Beet—Purves' Improved Blood Red.

CABBAGE.

Each 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet, unless otherwise priced. Those varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are Winter kinds.

This very wholesome and nutritious vegetable can be cultivated during the whole year with com-

CABBAGE—Continued.



Brussels' Sprouts—Purves' Victoria Market.

paratively little trouble. To have successional crops, it is advisable to sow monthly. The best time, however, may be stated as from February to the end of April with Winter kinds, and again from June to the end of January for Summer sorts. Strong loam produces finest quality, but all soils, from stiff to sand, will answer fairly for Cabbage. Manure and moisture are, however, essentials. The ground, in fact, cannot be too rich, and the quicker Cabbage is grown the better is its quality.

In preparing the ground, it should be worked deeply, and efficient drainage secured, as, though the plants delight in plenty of moisture, they do not like stagnant water standing at the roots.

The early and smaller Winter varieties should be planted 1 foot apart and 18 inches between the rows. The large Winter and Summer kinds need planting one and a half feet apart, and 2 feet between the rows.

***LARGE YORK**—A well-known second early variety, firm heart.

***EARLY DRUMHEAD**—A first-class early and solid heading kind, chiefly grown for Spring and early Summer use; to get them to mature at their proper time, the seed should be sown from June to September .. 1/6 per oz.; 6d. per packet

***PE TSAI** (Chinese Cabbage)—Largely used by the Chinese, also becoming a favourite with Europeans. Cultivate the same as ordinary Cabbage .. 1/6 per oz.; 6d. per packet

ALL-HEAD IMPROVED—A solid-heading variety, with few outside leaves, compact, and much adapted to Market Gardeners for early Summer cutting .. 2/- per oz.; 6d per packet

PURVES' LARGE ST. JOHN'S DAY—Main crop of large size and excellent flavour.

***EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES**—A fine variety, noted not only on account of its extreme earliness, but also from its peculiar-shaped head.

PURVES' MAMMOTH RED—A very select strain, with hearts of deep blood red, large, compact, and finely grained. The finest Pickling Cabbage one could wish for .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. packet

***LONDON MARKET**—Useful variety for general Winter crop.

***EARLY YORK**—A well-known small Winter variety.

SUCCESSION—A good main-crop Summer variety, but only where there is plenty of moisture. The

CABBAGE—Continued.

hearts are large and flat, of a light green colour; very good for private use .. 1/6 per oz.; 6d. pkt.

***PURVES' VICTORIA MARKET "EAST HAM"**—For Winter and Early Spring cutting, entirely distinct, and eminently superior to the ordinary old "East Ham," possessing not only size, but superiority of quality and flavour. It is conical in shape, and an average sized head weighs from 14 to 16 lbs. This variety is the finest and most desirable strain of Cabbage for Market Gardeners, those who grow for profit, and also private growers, or anyone appreciating a good all-round Winter and Spring Cabbage. The seed should be sown around Melbourne during February, March, and April, and up to May in later districts; allowance, of course, being made for variations in seasons .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. packet

***ENFIELD MARKET**—An excellent variety for market gardening purposes.

***SUGAR LOAF**—Sweet flavour. Small, compact heads.

ST. JOHN'S DAY EARLY—A distinct early variety, very dwarf, with medium size, close, hard heads. Early Summer.

***WINNINGSTADT**—Solid, cone-shaped; one of the best.

***COPENHAGEN MARKET**—An early round Cabbage, with large solid head .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. packet

SUREHEAD—A Summer variety of great value .. 6d. packet; 1/6 oz.

Purves' Special East Ham Cabbage for Winter Growing should find a place in every Vegetable Garden.



Drumhead Savoy.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

1/- oz.; 6d. packet.

ORMSKIRK LATE GREEN—Large and very handsome shape, very hardy, and, being late, comes into the market when other sorts are over.

DWARF GREEN CURLED—One of the most desirable kinds.

EARLY DWARF ULM—Fine flavoured, early, and very hardy.

LITTLE PIXIE—The smallest Savoy grown. Hearts compact, and very delicate in flavour.

PURVES' DRUMHEAD—This variety is much appreciated by those growing in large quantities for profit.

Cabbage Plants of all kinds in season; 1/6 per 100, by post 2/6.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY.

6d. per packet

The Fruit is fit for dessert, and also makes a delicious jelly. Sow in September, October, and November, and prick out in one row along a warm, sheltered border of rich soil, 2 feet apart, choosing a damp day. The plants should be stopped by pinching out the top of the shoots occasionally, to induce a sturdy and bushy growth.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

CAPSICUM AND CHILI.

6d. per packet

These should be sown early in heat, and pricked out two and three in a pot before they have become slender in the stem, and when about an inch high. After gradually hardening in a cool frame, they should, in November, be finally planted on a warm, sheltered border of rich earth, or some plants may be shifted into 6in. pots to fruit in the greenhouse, where their brilliant red fruit and green foliage, of the various forms now cultivated, have a very gay appearance. They can also be raised in the open ground in the Spring, and cultivated with little trouble.

ELEPHANT'S TRUNK—Pod mild in flavour, pendent, bright red when ripe, from 8 to 10in. long, thick at the base and tapering progressively toward the end, which is slightly curved and suggestive of its name.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH—Fruit handsome, conical, about 6in. long by 2in. in diameter at the base, pendent, bright scarlet when ripe and very mild to the taste, but rather late maturing.

CHILI RED—Low growing plant, with spreading branches forming a dwarf bush from 16 to 20in. high. Pods usually erect, born in great number, about 2in. long and 2/5th in. in diameter, bright red when ripe, pointed and very pungent.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Fruit brilliant coral red, conical, from 3 to 4in. in length; very productive.

LONG YELLOW CAYENNE—Similar in shape to Long Red, but of a rich, glossy appearance. Both varieties are very ornamental.



Carrot—Early Horn.

CARROT.

Each 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet.

Sow for main crops from July to October, in drills 18 inches apart, and, when fit, thin out to 5 or 6 inches. In weedy ground it is a good plan to drop a few grains of Barley or long Radish with the Carrot seed to indicate the drills, and thus facilitate hoeing, as the young Carrot plants are

CARROT—Continued.

very liable to be destroyed instead of weeds if this precaution is omitted. Sand and sandy loam produce the best Carrots, but they will grow in any common garden soil. Carrots like a rich soil, but they will not make a handsome growth if grown in freshly-manured land. They should, therefore, follow Cauliflowers, Cabbage, Turnip, or some crop for which the land has been well manured. The beds should be both deeply and finely dug, not turned over roughly, as suits some kinds of crops best. Small, intermediate sowings may be made in January to March. These need not be thinned to more than 2 inches apart.



Carrot—Select Scarlet Intermediate.

GUERANDE OR OX HEART—Half long, stump-rooted roots, good red colour, and produces a much more heavier Carrot than the Early Horn, which it resembles in shape.

LONG BLOOD RED—A variety of special merit, especially with amateur gardeners. The roots are long and smooth, flesh deep orange red.

FRENCH HORN—Very short; a favorite little Carrot for soup.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—A well-known variety. Best for Summer use.

SELECT SCARLET INTERMEDIATE—Intermediate in size, and maturing between the early and later sorts; colour, fine deep red.

EARLY SCARLET INTERMEDIATE, HALF LONG.—Good for general use. More largely grown than any other sort. Yields very large crops.

CAULIFLOWER.

Each 4/- per oz.; 6d. per packet, unless otherwise priced.

Purves' Cauliflowers are recognised by Market and Private Gardeners to be the finest and largest yet grown.



Cauliflower—Purves' Early Eclipse.

Sow in rich, light soil in October, November, and December for early and main crops, and in January and February for late crops. Sow thin broadcast; water the ground well, if necessary, after which a few green branches may be laid over the beds to protect them from the sun's rays. The plants should not be allowed to crowd each other, nor should they be allowed to become stunted, as they would do if not kept moist, or exposed to the full force of the sun. Choose dull weather, and plant out 3 feet apart, in liberally-manured land. After planting out, water should be given daily to each plant, unless the weather should prove sufficiently moist. During the growth of the plants stir up the soil as often as it binds.

PURVES' EARLY ECLIPSE—A very early and splendid Cauliflower, producing large, white, firm heads, of regular size and fine shape, and a variety having great superiority over the old sort of Eclipse.

PURVES' SECOND ECLIPSE—A well-known and beautiful Cauliflower, succeeding the "Early Eclipse" in season.

PURVES' SELECT AUTUMN GIANT—A very superior late variety, possessing all the qualities of the preceding sorts, being large, close, and firm, of compact habit; very pure and hardy.

EARLY LONDON—Well-known excellent variety; very early; suitable for private gardens

2/6 per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per packet

PURVES' LATE MONARCH—This excellent variety, which is by far superior to any late sort yet introduced, produces large, firm, white, rocky heads, and comes to maturity when all other kinds are finished, making it a very valuable variety.



Cauliflower—Second Eclipse.

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

WALCHEREN OR STADHOLDER—A favourite late variety; produces white, firm heads 2/6 per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per packet

PURVES' DWARF MAMMOTH IMPROVED—Large-size dwarf, compact habit of growth, with very firm, white heads, and specially recommended to those growing Cauliflowers in a late district.

ROOKE'S MAMMOTH—Large-size dwarf, compact habit of growth, with very firm, white heads.

LATE METROPOLE—Very vigorous and hardy. The heads of Late Metropole are large, beautifully white, solid and tender, and perfectly protected by the closely folding inner leaves.



Celery—White Plume.

CELERY.

Each 1/6 per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per packet, unless otherwise priced.

Sow in August for an early crop; for a general crop, in October or November; and for a succession, to December. The seed should be sown in a cool and shaded situation, and regularly watered. When the plants are fit to handle, prick out into trenches that have been dug 18 inches wide and a like depth; in the bottom place 4 inches of stable manure, partially rotted, and fork it well into the soil; cover this with about 2 inches of earth, and well water before planting. Carefully raise the plants from the seed bed, and plant 9 inches apart. As the plants progress, earth up with the soil thrown out in making the trenches, so as to secure fine, crisp, and well-blanching Celery.

PURVES' MELBOURNE MARKET DWARF WHITE—The finest for market and general purposes. It is of a dwarf growth, stiff, close habit; very large hearts, and remarkably solid, crisp, and juicy.

COLE'S CRYSTAL WHITE—Very solid, crisp, and juicy.

TURNER'S INCOMPARABLE—Dwarf white, of stiff, close habit; solid, crisp, and juicy.

SANDRINGHAM DWARF WHITE—A very superior variety; fine flavour, very crisp and solid.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB WHITE—Large, solid, and highly flavoured.

TURNIP ROOTED—For boiling, and, when cold, slicing for salad.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

CELERY—Continued.



Celery—White Plume.

HENDERSON'S WHITE PLUME—This Celery originated in America, where it holds a very high reputation. It is partially self-blanching, and therefore requires very little earthing up.

WRIGHT'S GROVE RED—One of the very best red varieties.

SULHAM PRIZE PINK—One of the finest pink varieties in cultivation.

GOLDEN HEART—An excellent sturdy dwarf variety, of a fine nutty flavour.

RED CELERY FOR RHEUMATISM 6d. per oz. (per post 7d.)

CRESS.

The Curled Cress may be sown every two or three weeks throughout the year. In the Summer months shade is necessary to produce a crisp and tender growth. The American is well adapted to our climate, as it withstands the wet in Winter and the drought in Summer.

WATER CRESS can always be raised from seed. It should be sown in a situation near where water can be made to trickle over the surface continually 6d. per packet

EXTRA CURLED—Excellent for salad or garnishing 3d. per packet

AMERICAN LAND CRESS—Resembling the Water Cress in leaf and flavour . . 6d. per oz.; 3d. pkt.

AUSTRALIAN—An excellent broad-leaved golden variety, fine flavour . . 6d. per oz.; 3d. per packet

CORN OR MAIZE (Sugar Corn).

Each 6d. per packet, by post 8d; 2/- per lb, by post 2/9.

In the United States no garden vegetable is more popular. It is used both in the ripe and unripe stage. Plant in September, October, and November, in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, and 1 foot in the rows. Rich soil is most suitable, but will do in any moderately fertile garden soil.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The "Ideal" Sweet Corn for the Home Gardener. Golden Bantam is the earliest of all the Sweet Corns, and comes into bearing and matures more quickly than any of the other sorts. It is valuable not only for early, but for main and late plantings, and by making

CORN or MAIZE—Continued.

successional sowings every ten days or a fortnight, this splendid Sweet Corn will provide an abundance of tender, deliciously-flavoured cobs throughout the season. Golden bantam is dwarf in height, but what it lacks in size it makes up in quality and productivity. The ears are from 5 to 7 inches in length, and the grains are of a rich, creamy yellow as it ripens, hence the name

6d. packet; 2/- per lb.
HOWLING MOB—One of the best flavoured and most tender of all the white varieties of Sweet Corn. A second-early sort coming in between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. A very productive variety bearing two large ears to each stalk. A Sweet Corn of really high quality.

Postage is paid on all Vegetable Seeds priced at per ounce or packet (wholesale orders excepted); for the heavier class of seeds, such as Peas, Beans, and Sweet Corn, additional remittance must accompany the order, as shown on Page 4—Parcel Post Rates.

CORN SALAD OR LAMB LETTUCE.

Sow from August to October for Summer use, and again in March and April for use during the Winter. An excellent substitute for Lettuce.

ENGLISH SAVED . . 3d. and 6d. per pkt.; 1/- per oz.



Capsicum—Long Red Cayenne.

CUCUMBER.

For early use, plant in hotbeds, and cover frame at nights with mats. When the plants are up, admit fresh air from the back part in pleasant weather, and when they show their third rough leaf, nip the end of the vine, which will cause it to branch and bear earlier. Keep up the heat by lining the bed with hot manure as the temperature of the bed subsides. For the main crop, plant the seed in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled and warm. Market Gardeners who desire to obtain the earliest crop to be had in the open ground, after manuring the hills, mark them across at right angles, and plant each quarter every week, so that if one planting fails another immediately follows. By this management they are sure to be among the first in the market with the outdoor crop. Some of the frame varieties succeed well in the open ground, but as a general rule they require a frame to develop their good qualities. Plant 5 feet every way.

W.J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

TRIUMPH—This variety is the result of a cross between "Long Ridge" and "Telegraph," and is a large and abundant cropper, 18 inches in length

COVENT GARDEN FAVOURITE—Of good colour and form, and quite prolific. It is largely grown for the London markets, where it always commands top price

PURVES' FINEST MIXED—A very superior class of Cucumber, and embracing some of the finest of English named kinds, which have been grown and properly acclimatised to crop heavily

MONARCH—A cross between Telegraph and Tender and True. The fruit is very handsome, with hardly any handles, growing from 24 to 30 inches long, and very even in quality and size

TELEGRAPH—Black spine; very prolific, long, smooth, and dark-skinned; a popular English variety. Average length, 18 inches, and grows well in the open; very fine

JAPANESE CLIMBING—A climbing Cucumber from Japan. It is very early, and exceedingly productive.

LONG PRICKLY—A well-known hardy and prolific kind, adapted to hot and dry districts

SHORT PRICKLY—Same as above, only short

RUSSIAN SHORTEST GREEN—Growing about 3 to 4 inches long; abundant bearer; invaluable for pickling

WEST INDIA GHERKIN or BURR—Fruit oblong, or nearly round. Used only for pickles

APPLE SHAPED—Small round variety, very prolific and sweet flavored; more digestible than the ordinary sorts. Excellent for private gardens.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE—One of the finest strains in cultivation, of medium length, thick and solid

MANGERE PRIZE—The fruit measures up to 20 inches long, of perfect shape, and produced in large numbers. Unfortunately, they give very few seeds, and the seed is consequently high in price

LONG GREEN SMOOTH—Deep green, good quality, often 10 inches long

EGG PLANT.

Each, 6d. per Packet.

Sow in pans in a frame in September, and prick out into rich garden soil when frost is past, and the plants are fit to handle without injury; or sow in October, in the beds intended for the crop, in rows 2 feet to 2½ feet apart, and the same distance from plant to plant. Shelter with boughs, and water until the plants are well established. When the fruits are set, remove all but from 8 to 12 on each plant—that is, allow only a single fruit to mature on each shoot. The young plants should be stopped to induce branching.

BLACK PEKIN—Fruit nearly black, globular, and delicately flavored.

IMPROVED NEW YORK LARGE ROUND PURPLE—An improved variety of the ordinary Round Purple.

WHITE—Fruit milk-white, egg-shaped, and of good quality.

GOURDS (Ornamental).

Price, 6d. per Packet.

BOTTLED, PEAR-SHAPED, GREEN-STRIPED—The growth of the Gourd being similar to that of the Cucumber, a reference to the cultivation of the latter is sufficient

ENDIVE.

Each, 1/- per oz.; 6d. per Packet.

This vegetable is a suitable substitute for Lettuce during the Winter, and the treatment is quite similar. To secure delicate white heads, tie them up closely, so that they may become blanched.

GREEN CURLED—Very hardy, with beautiful curled leaves of a dark green colour, tender and crisp.

QUEEN OF THE WINTER—A superior triple curled variety; an excellent salad.

KOHL RABI (Turnip-Rooted Cabbage).

Each, 1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per Packet.

Sow from July to December, and thin out in rows 18 inches apart, and 9 inches from plant to plant. When the bulbs are about 3 inches in diameter, they are fit for table use. At this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavour.

LARGE GREEN—Very delicious, if cooked when young.

LARGE PURPLE—Similar to the green, except in colour.

LEEK.

Each, 1/6 per oz.; 6d. per Packet. London Flag, 1/- per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per Packet.

The principal sowings should be made from July to November. The soil should be well manured and deeply dug. Sow thinly in drills 12 inches apart. When the plants are about 6 to 8 inches high, with a fork raise up the strongest plants, and with a dibble plant them deeply down, nearly to the leaves. The plants should be placed 12 inches apart in the drills; earth up as the plants advance, so as to blanch the roots.

LARGE COLDSTREAM—The largest and finest quality leek grown.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN—An extra fine stock; very large.

MUSSELBURGH—Very large and fine flavoured.

LYON—A fine exhibition variety.

DOBBIE'S CHAMPION—Can be grown to a large size without losing any of its good qualities. The form of the Leek is perfect.

LONDON FLAG (Select)—One of the largest and best sorts ever offered, as proved by those growing for profit for a number of years past.

LETTUCE.

Each, 1/- per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per Packet, unless otherwise priced.

Sow March to June in rich soil. For Winter crops, plant out in drills 15 inches apart, and 9 inches between each plant. For Summer crops, it is better to sow the seeds in drills, from August to February, where they may remain, thinning out to the proper distance. A light, very rich soil is requisite to produce crispness, juiciness, and good flavour. Liquid manure occasionally and plenty of water in dry weather will be serviceable.



Lettuce—Purves' Summer.

CABBAGE LETTUCE.

DRUMHEAD, OR MALTA—Large, crisp, and compact.

BUTTERCUP—It is now one of the most favoured of the Cabbage varieties.

LARGE YELLOW MARKET—A variety producing large heads of a solidity equal to that of a Cabbage.

EARLY PARIS MARKET—Distinct and very handsome. It grows compact and hearts freely.

PURVES' SUMMER—Known amongst the market gardeners as being the only variety that withstands our hot and dry Summer months; never fails to head, as with other sorts grown out of season. The hearts and outside foliage are of a light green, smooth nature, very crisp and sweet.

... 1/6 oz.; 6d. packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

LETTUCE—Continued.



Lettuce—Neapolitan.

ICEBERG—Hearts large and solid, of a curly habit, to be sown for Winter or early Spring crop.

NEAPOLITAN IMPROVED—For Winter and Spring growth this Lettuce is unrivalled. Very large and firm in setting, foliage of a curly habit; hearts white, crisp, and compact; highly recommended. **1/6 oz.; 6d. packet**

McHATTIE'S GIANT CABBAGE—One of the finest in cultivation; grows to a good size; early, very solid; colour light green.

TENDER AND TRUE CABBAGE—Large and very fine; of superior flavour, and very crisp; the leaves are curled and pale green in colour.

WEBB'S WONDERFUL—One of the largest, sweetest, and long-standing of all Winter Lettuces. **1/6 oz.; 6d. packet**

CONTINUITY (Butterhead)—A medium large butter variety with reddish brown heads. Remains long in use. **1/6 oz.; 6d. packet**

ALL THE YEAR ROUND (Butterhead)—Early sort, light green heads, well folded, heart beautiful; blanched, plain leaves. **6d. per packet**

HANSOM (Crisp Curled)—Light green, curly leaves, with fringed edges of finest quality. **3d. pkt.**

NEW YORK—A fine Lettuce, producing large, very solid heads, with crisp and tender leaves of good flavour. A good variety for growing in the Home Garden. **1/6 oz.; 6d. packet**



Lettuce—Purves' White Cos.

COS LETTUCE.

PARIS GREEN—Fine dark green, hardy; the best for early Spring use.

PARIS WHITE—Fine flavour and very crisp. Lettuce Plants, **1/6 per 100. By post, 2/6.**

WATER MELON.

6d. per Packet; Six Distinct Sorts, 2/-; three do., 1/-.

Water Melons require a rich though rather sandy soil for best development, and thrive best in warm latitudes. Plant the seeds in hills some 4 or 5 feet apart. Should the vines incline to run very long, stop by pinching them. The best time for sowing is September to November.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Fruit of the largest size, of excellent quality; flesh red.

KOLB GEM—Flesh bright crimson, solid, sweet and of luscious flavour.

HUNGARIAN HONEY—Very early, perfectly round, flesh brilliantly red.



Water Melon—Black Spanish.

KLECKLEY SWEETS—Exceedingly sweet and fine flavoured; dark green skin.

ICE CREAM—Very early, fruit of medium size, flesh scarlet and delicious.

RATTLESNAKE—Fruit oblong, flesh red, skin dark and striped.

WONDERFUL SUGAR—Oblong shape, very sweet and handsome.

EARLY RUSSIAN—Very early; perfectly round, skin black, flesh scarlet and sugary, with a thin rind.

THE BOSS—Oblong; skin dark green, flesh deep scarlet, and of unusually rich flavour; rind thin.

DARK ICING—Very solid, with thin, dark green skin.

CUBAN QUEEN—Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent and early.

BLACK SPANISH—A well-known variety. Fruit black-skinned, of large size, with pinkish flesh, which is crisp, sweet and delicious.

DIXIE—Dark green skin, beautifully striped. It is extremely hardy, while its eating quality is unexcelled, being sweet, juicy and tender.

SUGAR STICK—Light-green; oblong; luscious rich red flesh. Strong grower.

TOM WATSON—A fine dark green Melon, with bright pink sweet flesh. Excellent carrying variety and one of the best for market.

McIVOR SUGAR—An oblong Melon, very sweet flavoured; pink flesh.

PRESERVING MELON—Oblong, green-seeded. For jam and preserves. **3d. packet**

PRESERVING MELON, CITRON—Round red seeded. For jam and preserves. **3d. per packet**



Water Melon—Extra Early Russian.

Six Distinct Sorts of Melons for 2/-, three for 1/-.



—Water Melons—

Dixie Hungarian Honey. Wonderful Sugar.
The Boss.

Purves' Mammoth Lemon, Jam or Pie Melon.

This splendid acquisition is entirely distinct from all other kinds of Preserving Melons; the flesh possesses naturally a lemon flavour, making it especially valuable for this purpose. **6d. per pkt.**

MELON (Rock or Musk).

6d. per Packet; 6 Distinct Packets, 2/-; 3 Distinct Packets, 1/-.

Rock Melons can be grown in any good garden soil, but they do best in a light, rich loam. They are strong feeders, and plenty of stable manure should be used in preparing the ground for them. The soil should be worked deeply to grow them to perfection. The seeds are then placed in rows, 6 feet apart, leaving a space of two feet between them in the lines. The main shoots should be stopped at the fourth joint to promote the growth of lateral branches. The seed should be sown during September, October and November.

NUTMEG—Finely netted, green flesh, rich and sugary; main crop.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality; intermediate.

HACKENSACK—Large size, delicious flavour, and wonderfully productive; green fleshed and early.

SURPRISE—Cream-coloured skin and salmon-coloured flesh, delicious flavour, oblong and early.

NETTED GEM—Small, one of the earliest and best; globular in shape, flesh light green, fine flavour.

LONG YELLOW CANTALOUPE—Flesh reddish-orange, of good flavour, late and productive.

ROCKY FORD (Netted Gem)—One of the best varieties yet introduced. It is only of medium size (1½ lbs.), but is extremely prolific, very early, green flesh, slightly oblong and beautifully netted, and has a most delicious melting flavour.

EMERALD GEM—Deliciously flavoured, early and prolific, smooth, skin of a rich emerald green colour; flesh salmon colour; sweet and delicious.

BURRELL'S GEM, or DEFENDER—Reddish orange flesh; fine grained and spicy; dark green skin, slightly ribbed; thin rind.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY—Very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed; it is also the earliest of all.

THE BANQUET—Flesh is dark, rich salmon colour, perfectly round shape, skin not ribbed, but densely netted over its entire surface.

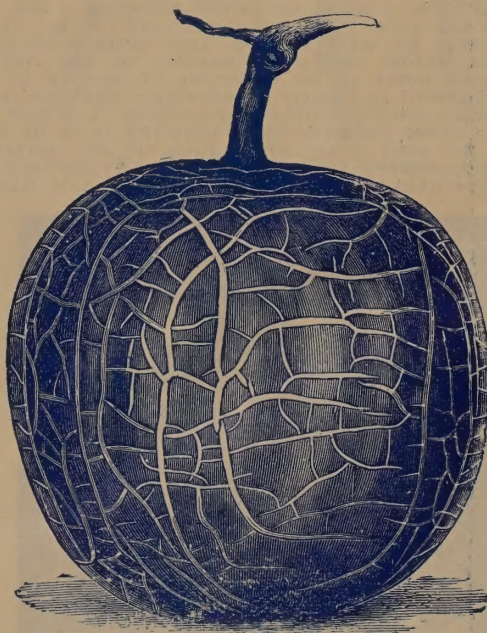
MANGO MELON (or Egyptian Vegetable Peach).

Cultivate as recommended for the Rock Melon, which is very similar. Grows branching out in every direction, full of fruit and blossom. **6d. pkt.**

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Mushrooms may be grown in a cellar or shed, or in beds prepared in the open air in the same manner as hotbeds. Take fresh horse manure, shake it well apart, and lay it in a heap to ferment. Turn and mix well every 3 or 4 days by shaking together the outside of heap, which is cold and the inside, which is hot, so that every part of it may be equally fermented and deprived of its noxious quality. When the dung is in a fit state to be made into a bed, which will be in two or three weeks after it has been put together to ferment, select a dry spot for a foundation. The bed should be 4 feet wide, and as long as you choose to make it. In making the bed, mix the dung well together, beating it down with a fork until from 18 to 24 inches thick. In this state it may remain until the temperature is sufficiently moderate for spawning, which may be ascertained by trial sticks thrust into different parts of the bed. Divide the large cakes of spawn into small lumps, plant 2 inches below the surface, 6 inches apart, cover with 2 inches of fine light soil, and press down evenly. When finished, cover the bed 1 foot thick with clean straw and protect from heavy rains. The Mushrooms will make their appearance in from four to six weeks, according to the season.

ENGLISH MUSHROOM SPAWN—Price 1/6 per cake; if sent by post, 2/3.



Rock Melon—Hackensack.

MUSTARD.

Sow at intervals with, and in the same manner as, the Cress, adopting the same treatment.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Onion—Purves' Early White.

ONION.

Each 1/- oz.; 3d. and 6d. Packet, unless otherwise priced.

To produce Onions of large size, sow early sorts in February, March, and April, in beds at the rate of 2 lbs. of seed for each acre, and transplant from May to August, in rows 2 feet apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in the rows. The young plants should be carefully raised from the bed, so that the fibrous roots may not be injured. The rows where the young Onions are to be planted should have the soil raised in small ridges, about 3 or 4 inches above the rest of the bed. After the plants have taken firm hold of the ground, these ridges should be drawn away from the plants, so as to leave the whole of the bulb exposed to the air, and nothing but the fibrous roots left under the ground. This rule is very generally neglected, the consequence being thick-necked, imperfect, bad keeping bulbs. For general, large, or field culture, sow early in August, in drills, allowing 2 lbs. of seed to the acre. The soil can hardly be too rich, and should be well worked, and made solid and compact, before and after sowing, by the roller. The chief point to be observed in sowing is to cover the seed as lightly as possible; when the soil is in really good condition for seeding, it is best to give no other covering than pressing it in by the roller, the seed being sown quite on the surface. This is necessary to secure the proper position of the bulbs above ground. When the land is likely

ONION—Continued.

to be weedy, drilling or sowing in rows should always be practised; and it is a good plan to drop grains of barley along the line, at a foot or so apart, so that the row may easily be distinguished, and the loss of plants prevented in using the hoe. The Silverskin or Pickling Onion is best sown from August to October in poor soil; do not thin out, but allow to remain closely.

LARGE WHITE FLAT ITALIAN TRIPOLI—A very large white Italian variety, heavy cropper, splendid for exhibition purposes .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. per pkt.

LARGE ROUND GIANT MADEIRA—Bulbs large, globular in shape. Flesh solid and reddish in colour; grows to a good size .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. pkt.

WHITE SPANISH—Good size and mild flavour .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. per packet

PURVES' BROWN SPANISH—By far the finest late variety grown. It is a heavy cropper, bulb weighty, with a thick brown skin. The keeping quality of this Onion is excellent, as proved by the large quantities marketed each year from my seed.

BROWN GLOBE—An excellent variety for general use; solid brown skin .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. per packet

JAMES' KEEPING—One of the best for late spring use, similar to above.

DANVERS' YELLOW—An excellent early variety; fine mild flavour.



Onion—Purves' Early Golden Globe.

SILVERSKINNED—Sow thickly to produce small bulbs for pickling .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. per packet

WHITE LISBON—Suitable for drawing green early in Spring as a salad.

GIANT ROCCA—An excellent variety for exhibition purposes. .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. per packet

PURVES' EXTRA EARLY GOLDEN GLOBE—My specially-selected strain of Extra Early Golden Globe Onion is the result of a number of years' careful selection of stock. It has proved itself to be the earliest, finest-shaped coloured Onion ever introduced. It is in the market at least six weeks before the ordinary Onions. The skin is a beautiful golden-yellow colour, globular-shaped, flesh solid, evenly grained, heavy cropper, and a splendid keeper .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. per packet

PURVES' EXTRA EARLY WHITE—Without doubt, the earliest and largest white Onion known. The bulbs are flat, very solid, and sweet. A splendid early market sort, and much grown by our market gardeners, owing to its earliness .. 2/- oz.; 6d. per packet

QUEEN—A silver-skinned variety, of quick growth and mild flavour .. 2/- oz.; 6d. per packet

LARGE RED FLAT ITALIAN TRIPOLI—A very large-growing variety, splendid for exhibition purposes. The flesh is of a blood-red colour, flat in formation, and a fine keeper .. 1/6 oz.; 6d. pkt.



Onions—Silverskin or Pickling.

Three splendid Onions—Extra Early White, Extra Early Golden Globe, Brown Spanish.

ODORLESS ONION—A recently introduced variety distinctive for its mildness of flavour and freedom from "taint." The variety is medium in season, and produces very large bulbs of excellent flavour. A variety which can be eaten raw without hesitation is a variety sure of a welcome in every home **6d. per packet; 3/- oz.**



Onion—Odorless.

AILS CRAIG—A very large, light brown skinned Onion, largely grown in Britain for exhibiting; notwithstanding its great size it keeps well and is mild in flavour, and can be well recommended. **2/- oz.; 6d. per packet**

WHITE GLOBE—Perfectly round bulbs with fine slender necks. The flesh is pure white, sweet, juicy, and of a most delightful mild flavour **2/- oz.; 6d. per packet**

PARSLEY.

Each 1/- per oz.; 3d. per Packet.

Parsley should be sown twice a year, during Spring and Autumn. The soil should be finely worked, and the seed sown in drills lightly covered. The seed takes a long time to germinate; it should be sown thickly, and when a few inches high should be thinned to a foot apart. As the plants become strong, cut the best outside leaves as required for use. Soot is an excellent manure for Parsley, and frequent waterings of liquid manure are very beneficial.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—A superior variety for garnishing.

COVENT GARDEN GARNISHING — Beautiful curled variety.



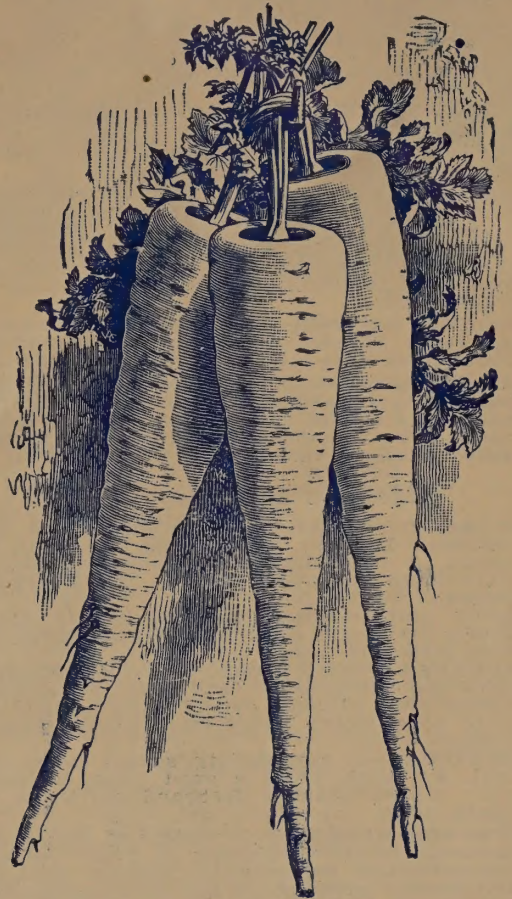
Parsley—Extra Triple Curled.

FERN LEAVED—One of the best for garnishing; valuable as a foliage plant.

BEAUTY OF THE PARTERRE—Very handsome variety, useful for garnishing; also pretty border plant.

MYATT'S GARNISHING—A useful variety for general purposes.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED—The hardiest finely Curled and compact growing variety yet listed, both for culinary use and as a foliage plant.



Parsnip—Hollow Crown.

PARSNIP.

1/- per oz.; 3d. and 6d. per Packet.

For the principal crops sow in July, and not later than November for successional supplies in Summer, Autumn, and Winter months. If possible, let the soil be more deeply worked than for Carrots, the mode of culture for which may be applied successfully. Parsnip, however, prefers a much heavier and stronger soil than that vegetable. As recommended for Carrots, all fresh manure must be avoided.

IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN SHORT TOP—A variety vastly superior to the old sort of Hollow Crown, as it withstands drought, and will produce good results even on land that has not had the advantage of heavy manuring, which would be necessary with the ordinary crop of Parsnips. The skin is of a beautiful light creamy colour, or nearly white, and the texture and flavour of the root is very fine. I feel every confidence in recommending this Parsnip, particularly to my Market Gardener Customers.

PEAS.

Each 1/- per lb., unless otherwise priced.

Sow in ground that has been manured for a previous crop, as soil too rich tends to produce an undue proportion of haulm. The distance at which the seeds should be placed apart must be deter-

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

mined by the ultimate size of the variety; thus, while 6 inches apart will suffice for dwarf sorts, those of intermediate size, and the tallest, may be 9 inches apart. Successful sowings may be made all the year round. Make early sowings from January to May, and heavy sowings from July to October or November.

Earliest Crop.

AMERICAN WONDER—Exceedingly productive, and of very early and compact growth. 1 foot.

WILLIAM HURST—An extra early dwarf Marrow-fat variety. 1 ft.

DAY'S EARLY SUNRISE, "IMPROVED"—This exceptionally early prolific Pea, introduced many years ago in my extensive market garden trade, has been much improved as to the size of the pods, which are larger and better coloured, with Peas more numerous and sweeter. 4 feet. Highly recommended.

ENGLISH WONDER—Far superior cropper to American Wonder, Little Gem, etc., and only about three days later; hardy; fine flavour. 1½ ft.

RICHARD SEDDON—As early as American Wonder, but a far more abundant bearer. We test all the new and standard varieties each season, and we can say with confidence that there is no better all-round early variety than this. 1½ feet.

Medium and Main Crop.

DWARF DEFIANCE—A dwarf second early wrinkled Marrow. The haulm, which is very robust, is well hung with handsome pods, well filled with fine peas of the true marrowfat flavour. Height, 2 feet.

EARLY SHERWOOD—Dwarf, extremely prolific, nearly first early, an English Wonder with much finer pods. 18 inches.

GREENFEAST—It is a second early dwarf variety, with fine green haulm, and bears an extremely heavy crop of long curved rather round well filled pods, which brings top market prices. 18 inches.

GREATCROP—A new variety, second early, which will, we think, prove a good thing for garden use. Grows about 3 feet and carries a very heavy crop.

IMPROVED QUEEN—This variety of the Marrow-fat class is the "Perfection of Peas." Whether for exhibition purposes, the kitchen garden, or for market growing, it has fully sustained its reputation, and is not only one of the most profitable, but the finest-flavoured Pea ever introduced. It is of sturdy branching habit, about 2 feet high, with very large pods, containing from 8 to 10 splendid Peas, of deep rich colour, and of most delicious flavour.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Very productive, the pods being filled with large and fine-flavoured Peas. Height, 3 feet.

STRATAGEM—A dwarf wrinkled Marrow, enormous cropper, with large, well-filled pods, of good quality. Height, 2½ feet.

YORKSHIRE HERO—Wrinkled variety, fine flavoured, very productive; one of the best for market or general use. Height, 2½ feet.

THE DAISY—A dwarf wrinkled Marrow, coming in after the First Early varieties. The haulm grows to a length of 18 inches, and is covered with handsome pods five inches in length, containing 8 to 10 deep coloured Peas.

EDIBLE PODDED or SUGAR PEAS.

DWARF EARLY PROLIFIC—Height, 1 ft. A dwarf variety, producing pods of good size; flavour excellent 6d. and 1/- per packet

GIANT—Height, 4 ft. Very large podded, fleshy and tender, and remarkably hardy and prolific 6d. and 1/- per packet

Both these can be cooked in the young state in the same manner as Kidney Beans.

SEED POTATOES.

Prices on Application.

The soil should be in good condition, and if requiring manure, stable dung or bonedust should be used. The first crop, for which a dry soil and warm situation should be chosen, may be planted in July in favourable localities, using the earliest varieties; a successional crop of the same, and also of the Second Earliest and late varieties in August, and latest up to November. Then in January early varieties may be again planted for an Autumn crop. With regard to sets, large kinds, with few eyes, if cut into pieces of good size, will yield as much produce as whole tubers of equal weight, though in general whole tubers of medium size are preferable, especially when plantings take place in February and March, as during these dry months sets cut into pieces are apt to develop what is known as dry rot, and probable failure of the crop. The after-culture consists in drawing soil to the stems, and frequent digging or hoeing of the spaces between the rows. To obtain satisfactory and profitable results, I would recommend a change of seed as often as it is possible to secure same, which has been proved beyond doubt to cause far larger returns. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and 1 foot between each set.

Kidney-shaped Varieties.

LAPSTONE KIDNEY—One of the earliest varieties grown.

SNOWFLAKE—A variety of Medium Earlies, and for mealiness unsurpassed.

Oval and Round Varieties.

CARMAN No. 2—Similar to Carman No. 1, but later.

EARLY MANISTEE—Oval pink-skinned variety.

SCOTTISH TRIUMPH—A variety of splendid quality.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON—Quite round when grown in sandy soil, and somewhat oblong in heavier soil. Enormous cropper, extra early and floury.

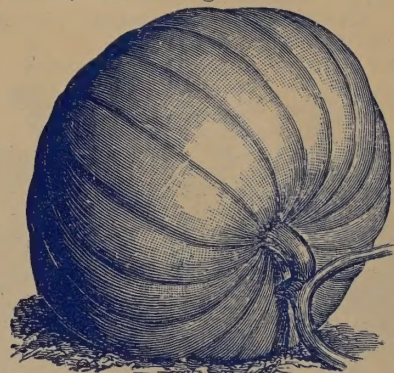
UP-TO-DATE—A first-class Early, skin white, eyes shallow and few; oblong.

CARMAN No. 1—The best main crop Potato grown, skin nearly white, round, eyes few; without doubt the very finest table variety.

WHITE ELEPHANT—Wonderfully productive, excellent in flavour, and keep well.

EARLY ROSE—Very early, most prolific, and of excellent flavour; round.

EARLY VERMONT—Similar in appearance to Early Rose, but oblong.



Pumpkin—Mammoth Chili.

PUMPKIN.

(See also Agricultural Seeds.)

1/- per oz.; 6d. and 3d. per Packet.

This vegetable is generally esteemed in Australia. Instead of making a hole, or a row of holes, and putting a barrowful of manure into each, I would recommend manure to be dug into the whole bed to be devoted to the crop, and also a liberal top-dressing of stable manure, say 4 inches. Two

plants may then be allowed for each hill, 6 feet or more apart each way. Ten seeds may be planted in each hill, but no more than two of the best should be allowed to run. The least promising should be removed when they have made about four of the rough leaves. The object of planting in hills and using so many seeds in them is to guard against loss by insects or accidents. Sow in September, October, and November.

TRIANGLE—This has proved to be one of the best Table Pumpkins we have. It is of distinctive three-corner shape, and very thick fleshed. It is a very dry eating variety, of excellent flavour, keeps well, and is a splendid market variety 6d. per packet

SMALL GREEN IRONBARK—Boils dry, splendid flavour, excellent keeper, and carries well to market 3d. and 6d. per packet

CROWN—A well-known favourite variety 3d. and 6d. per packet

SUGAR—Very prolific; first-rate either for table or for feeding stock.

LARGE CHEESE—One of the best varieties for cooking purposes.

MAMMOTH CHILI—Grows to an immense size.

CONNECTICUT—Very productive; useful for feeding stock.

IRON BARK—Grows to a large size, and of good quality.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Flesh yellow, solid, fine grain and sweet.

TROMBONE OR BUGLE—Distinct from any other, being crook-necked, of large size, flesh solid and sweet.

MAMMOTH KING—Grows to an enormous size. A splendid exhibition variety. Unsurpassed for the table or for feeding stock.

PURSLANE.

A plant largely grown in France for salads, and is much appreciated when eaten together with Lettuce and Spring Onions. It is also sought after as a herb, and is said to contain good medicinal properties.

GOLDEN (extra large) 6d. packet
GREEN 6d. packet

RADISH.

6d. per oz.; 3d. per Packet.

Sow in light, rich, sandy soil to grow this favourite salad vegetable to perfection, though an ordinary soil will produce roots of fair quality. Seeds should be sown every fortnight, choosing for the wet season a dry, warm situation, on high ground, and for the dry season a low, moist situation, with friable soil. This crop is nearly always grown in beds, and sown broadcast, but a far better method is to sow in drills 6 inches apart, and when the plants are fit, thin out to a distance of 2 inches apart; by this means a more even crop will be obtained.



Radish—Olive Shaped.

SCARLET GEM—A very early round variety, deep scarlet, root tapering to white at the bottom. Tender and crisp.

WHITE DELICACY—Early, snow-white, semi-long. A delicious variety.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—The best for early crop.

LONG SCARLET—For general crop.

RED TURNIP—Excellent for Summer crop.

WHITE TURNIP—Excellent for Summer crop.



Turnip Radish—Mixed.

MIXED TURNIP—Some of each of the two preceding varieties.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Olive-shaped, good flavour.

BLACK SPANISH—Excellent salad. Sow in August.

ICICLE—Long white, early, and much suited for forcing.

LONG WHITE NAPLES—Similar to Long Scarlet; flesh pure white and highly flavoured.

CHARTIER—Long rose, white tipped; very good sort.

ROSE CHINA—Half-long shape, pink colour, and flesh as solid as an apple. It should be sown during the Spring.

OLIVE-SHAPED SCARLET—Mild and crisp.

OLIVE-SHAPED WHITE—Mild and crisp, superior to the Turnip variety; fine.

MAMMOTH CHINESE (True)—A giant Radish, often attaining a great weight. It is pure white, of a mild flavour; tender and crisp.

GOLDEN YELLOW—Root spherical or slightly top shaped, crisp and tender, of a fine yellow colour, few, small sized leaves.

HORSE RADISH—Not produced from seed. Roots.

RHUBARB.

1/6 per oz.; 6d. per Packet.

Sow in August, September, and October in a piece of rich soil, in drills 1 1/2 inches apart. When the seedlings are well up, thin them out to 15 inches apart. If the plants have made a good growth during the Summer, and the roots in Winter are even moderately sized, they will be fit to be removed to their permanent beds. These beds should be trenched and manured with half-decomposed stable manure 2 feet deep. The plants should be placed 4 feet apart each way, with the crowns of the roots about 2 inches below the surface, and the whole bed should be dug and heavily manured every year. Whenever seed stalks appear, they should be cut out.

MYATT'S VICTORIA—Very large, extra fine.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Very early; an excellent variety.

TOPP'S WINTER IMPROVED—Roots only of this variety can be supplied.

PRINCE ALBERT—Very early.

JOHNSON'S ST. MARTIN—Extra fine.

(For Rhubarb Roots of all kinds, refer to index.)

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

Salsify succeeds under the same treatment required for Carrots. Sow for an early crop in August, and for the general crop in October. Sow the seed in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches. The young leaves, when blanched, may be used as a vegetable. The roots are boiled like Carrots and Parsnips, or half-boiled and grated fine, made into small flat balls, and dipped into a batter and fried like oysters, which they strongly resemble . . . 1/6 oz.; 6d. per pkt.

SCORZONERA, OR BLACK SALSIFY.

Cultivate as recommended for Salsify. Similar in many respects to Salsify, and is called the Black Oyster Plant. It is cultivated for the roots, which may be boiled and served plain, like Parsnips. Before cooking, the outer coarse rind should be scraped off 1/6 oz.; 6d. per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

SEAKALE.

1/- per oz.; 6d. per Packet.

Sow the seeds at the same time and in the same way as for Asparagus. In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured, and, as a dressing for Autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—seaweed forked in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand 3 feet apart in the beds, and, early in the second season of their growth, should be covered over with earthenware pots or wooden boxes. This will cause them to blanch, and it is only in this state they are used.

SPINACH.

6d. per oz.; 3d. per Packet.

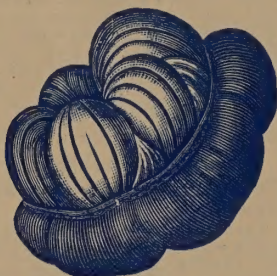
Make a sowing every two or three weeks. When there is a good soil and plenty of moisture, with shelter and slight shade in the hottest part of Summer, a constant supply of Spinach may be obtained throughout the year. Sow in rows 9 in. apart, and thin out the young plants to a distance of 6 inches apart. After the leaves of the plants become well developed, all the outside ones should be gathered as required for use.

MONSTROUS VIROFLAY—Large, round, thick-leaved. Without doubt the best Summer Spinach in cultivation.

NEW ZEALAND—Very rapid growth; may be transplanted.

PRICKLY—For Winter and Autumn use.

ROUND—For Spring and Summer use.



Squash—Turk's Head.

SQUASH.

6d. per Packet; 6 Distinct Varieties. 2/-;
3 do., for 1/-.

Through lack of knowledge of the excellent qualities of the Squash family, this vegetable is not sufficiently appreciated in these States. Its beautiful dry flavour and long-keeping properties should make it a favourite in every garden, as it is in the United States of America. The treatment given to the Pumpkin will be suitable for the Squash, excepting they do not require so much room.

FORD HOOK—Is extremely handsome, of bright yellow outside and a straw yellow within; flesh is dry and sweet.

HUBBARD—One of the best Winter Squashes; flesh bright yellow, very sweet and dry, rich flavour, excellent keeper.

BOSTON MARROW—A much esteemed variety; a good keeper, and of unsurpassed quality.

MARBLEHEAD—Flesh lighter colour than the Hubbard, whilst for sweetness, dryness, and rich flavour is equally good.

TURK'S HEAD—Fine flavoured, and a well-known table and popular market variety of excellent quality.

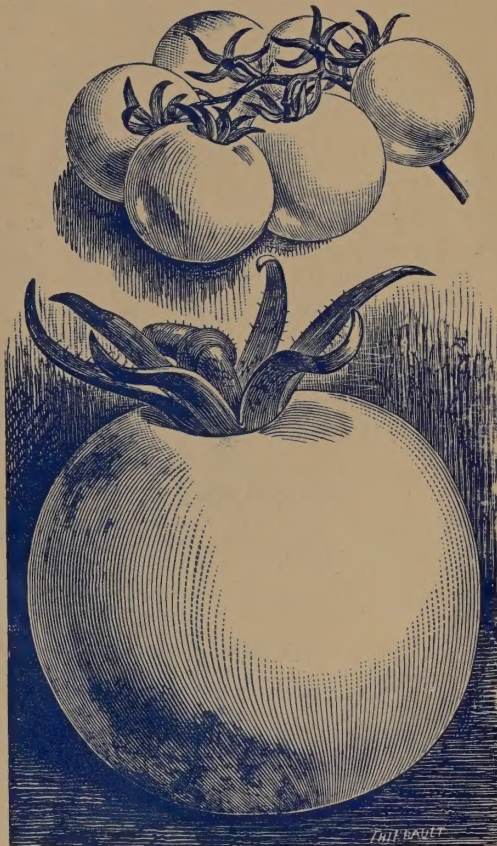
GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—A small Crook-necked Summer variety, skin bright yellow, early, productive, and of excellent flavour.

PERFECT GEM—Wonderfully productive, flesh very dry and sweet when cooked.

TOMATO.

6d. per Packet each Variety; 6 Distinct Sorts for 2/-; 3 do., for 1/-.

To obtain Tomatoes early, the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in July. When the plants are about 2 inches high, they should be set out 4 or 5 inches apart in the same temperature, or removed into small pots, allowing



Tomato—Stone.

a single plant to a pot; they are sometimes transplanted a second time into larger pots, by which process the plants are rendered more sturdy and branching. About the middle of September the plants may be set in the open ground; they are planted for early crops on light, sandy soil, at a distance of 3 feet apart in hills, in which a good shovelful of rotted manure has been mixed. Water freely at the time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun for a few days, until the plants are established. For outdoor culture, the seed should be sown about the latter part of September or the beginning of October. Plant out when ready to remove, in ground specially prepared for them, as the Tomato is a strong feeder, and requires plenty of manure.

PERFECTION—Early, regular and productive; scarlet.

RED PEACH—Resembling a Peach, of a deep orange-rose colour.

PEAR-SHAPED—Small red, regular in shape, flesh solid, and useful for dessert, pickling, or preserving.

RED CURRANT—A variety with very small fruit, produced in clusters; suitable for dessert, garnishing, or pickling.

THORNBURN'S LONG KEEPER—Bright red, early, very productive, and one of the longest keeping varieties grown.

YELLOW PLUM—Round and regular, perfectly smooth, bright yellow; used for pickles.

Purves' new Cauliflower "Late Monarch" will mature after all other varieties are finished.



Tomato—Matchless.

PONDEROSA—The largest Tomato ever introduced. The fruit is very handsome, smooth, and very solid; it is a free setter.

RED CHERRY—Small, round red, mostly for pickling; very handsome.

RUBY EARLY—A very superior early sort, heavy cropper, of free growth; fruit round, perfectly smooth, and fine scarlet flesh.

TROPHY—Fruit very large, and scarlet, generally smooth, solid, of fine quality, and fine for canning.

LARGE YELLOW—A little more flat than the Peach; bright yellow.

BURBANK—An extra early variety, producing fine quality, smooth fleshed fruit of bright scarlet. A variety that should become very popular and a very prolific yielder.

BURWOOD PRIZE—A first-class early variety, producing large, handsome fruit of a good size and delicious flavour. A most prolific yielder, and a splendid sort for the Home Garden.

WILDING'S PROLIFIC—One of the earliest, and, at the same time, one of the most prolific of the large red sorts. The fruit is smooth, of good shape and appearance, and of first-class flavour.

ORANGE PROLIFIC—A locally-raised large red variety, bearing medium-sized fruit of uniform size and excellent flavour. A very prolific Tomato.

MATCHLESS—The fruit is large, smooth and uniform, bright color, and of excellent flavour. The yield is very heavy, and they carry well. Like the other varieties on this page, the fruit will colour up splendidly after picking.

BURWOOD WONDER—One of the earliest, and, at the same time, one of the most prolific of the large red sorts. The fruit is smooth, of good shape and appearance, and of first-class flavour.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DWARF RED—Very fine, exceedingly early, smooth skin; very prolific.

PURVES' VICTORIA MARKET LARGE RED—

Without doubt the finest Tomato ever grown in Victoria as a market kind, as well as for private gardens. A well-known species of the Large Red section, the fruit of which is flat, large, heavy, and very solid; flesh deep scarlet, full and rich; skins ribbed, and very firm, and stands plenty of handling. It is an abundant cropper, fruit borne in clusters on semi-dwarf bushes; an early cropper, extending right through the main picking. This strain is the result of a very careful selection, and too much cannot be said in its favour. Very highly recommended.

STONE—Very large, perfectly smooth; fine dark scarlet.

ATLANTIC PRIZE—The earliest of all; smooth, bright red, solid, good size.

CRIMSON CUSHION—One of the largest; bright crimson.

EARLIANA—The earliest Tomato grown; fruit borne in clusters; medium size, smooth skin, and fine red colour. A splendid table variety.

PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT OF HOT-BED FOR RAISING SEEDLINGS.

I give a few simple directions on the subject of a hot-bed composed of stable manure, the most frequent and useful form in which it is to be found.

The manure should be well worked previous to being used. If obtained fresh from the stable yard, and found to be too dry, it should be well watered and thrown lightly together to ferment; this will take place in the course of a few days, and three or four days afterwards it should be completely turned, well shaken, and mixed. When thus cleaned of its rankness, the bed may be made.

The situation of this should be dry underneath, and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet high, and wider by

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Tomato—Purves' Victoria Market, Large Red.

6 inches in every way than the frame to be placed upon it. The frame should be kept close until the heat rises, and 3 or 4 inches of sifted sand or ashes should be placed on the surface of the bed. In a few days it should be ready for use, but air should be given night and day while there is any danger from rank vapour.

When the hotbed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary; they are to be sown in pots or pans, placed or plunged into the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As this will, after some time, decline, fresh, hot, fermenting (but not rank) dung should be applied about a foot in width all round the bed; this renews its strength, and will greatly aid in successful management.

PUTTING OUT THE PLANTS INTO THE OPEN.

In planting out care should be taken that the plants are protected during the night, in case of a frost, by placing two pieces of board at right angles, or brushwood, just sufficient protection to



Tomato—Burwood Wonder.

cover the plant being required. This should be continued until all danger from frosts is past. The covering should be allowed to remain if the weather is stormy, afterwards being removed when a warm and genial day occurs. Supports should be provided as the plant progresses, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. When the vine is about 3 feet high, it is recommended to pinch off the leader, so as to induce a sturdy and vigorous growth, and produce a larger percentage of fruit. If the leaves are removed from around the half-grown fruit, a much earlier yield is assured. To keep the Tomato constantly growing and bearing, it is necessary to dig around the plant regularly, adding manure at intervals, accompanied with frequent but a judicious amount of irrigation.

PERENNIAL TREE TOMATO.

Is a native of tropical America. If the fruit, which is orange-coloured, is allowed to ripen on the trees, it may be eaten raw, and it has somewhat the flavour of a Gooseberry. If the skin is removed, and the fruit (without the seeds) stewed with sugar, it resembles Apricots, but with an agreeable sub-acid flavour. The plant begins to bear when two years old, and may, with care, be kept in bearing for a number of years. The fruit makes an excellent jam, which is made in the following manner:—Put the whole fruits into boiling water, and boil till soft; peel off the skins, and strain the pulp to remove the seed; then to every pound of fruit add three-quarters of a pound of sugar, and treat as for other jams. Sow the seed during the Spring, and when the plants are sufficiently strong to handle, plant out to a distance of 5 feet from each other, and take care to protect from frosts the first year. Perfectly distinct from the ordinary Tomatoes.

Plants of Tree Tomato, 1/6 each; by post, 2/3.
Seeds, 6d. per packet.



Turnip—Silver Ball, White.

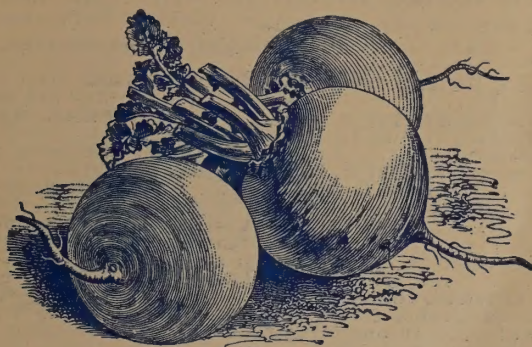
TURNIP.

6d. per oz.; 3d. per Packet, unless otherwise priced.

Sowings can be made all the year round with my approved strains. A good, deep, rich, but light, soil should be selected for Turnips; heavy manuring is not advisable, as it inclines the roots to coarseness and the tops to a rank growth. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the young plants to about 9 inches from plant to plant. Keep the weeds down by frequent hoeing, and if the crop is not very progressive, give a good watering with diluted guano.

Early Purple Top White Globe Turnip, best for Amateur or Market Gardener.

AMERICAN STRAP-LEAVED WHITE—Of very quick growth, flesh white, crisp, and sweet.
RED-TOP STONE—White flesh, crisp and good.
SWEDISH (LAING'S)—Suitable for garden culture.
EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MUNICH—Handsome shaped bulb, and one of the earliest.
ORANGE JELLY—A medium-sized variety, flesh very tender; best for Spring use.
JERSEY LILY—The earliest White Turnip grown; perfect in shape, and of clean growth.
EXTRA EARLY MILAN—An early and distinct strap-leaved variety, coming into use before any other sort. The bulbs are white, with purple top, flattened and solid, with short foliage; flesh pure white, sweet, crisp, and of excellent quality.
SNOWBALL or MOUSETAIL—Early variety, with round, smooth, regular shaped bulbs; skin and flesh white; excellent flavour.
GREEN TOP STONE—A good hardy Stone variety, of fine flavour; stands well.



Turnip—Early Purple Top, White Globe.

GOLDEN BALL—One of the handsomest yellow varieties in cultivation; very hardy; capital for late sowing.
EARLY PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A standard globe-shaped variety which gives wonderful returns and is the standard sort for growing for market.
DOBBIE'S MODEL WHITE—Round, very smooth regular shaped bulb. Skin and flesh white . . . 6d. oz.; 3d. per packet
EARLY WHITE STONE—An early maturing and hard variety. The roots are of good shape, with short top and single tap root. The flesh is snowy white, solid and mild in flavour.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

3d. and 6d. per Packet.

The treatment of the Vegetable Marrow is similar to that recommended for Pumpkin, which see, for cultivation.

EARLY LONG WHITE (Purves' Superb)—A very select strain, producing Marrows of a long and uniform length, perfectly white and smooth; in all respects the finest of its class grown. As a market variety, I am sure it will give entire satisfaction.
LONG WHITE BUSH—Prolific and very early, requiring less space, as the plants do not run, and may be planted 3 feet apart each way.
LONG GREEN BUSH—Very productive and good quality. Similar to above, with the exception of the colour being green.
EARLY WHITE (Custard Marrow)—An early flat scalloped-shaped sort, of a light cream colour.
MOORE'S CREAM—An improved variety, with small fruit.

PEN-Y-BYD—Distinct variety, enormously prolific, and a continuous bearer. The fruit is almost globular in form, about 6 inches in diameter, and is of a delicate creamy white colour, with thick, firm flesh of delicate flavour.



Vegetable Marrow—Custard.

HERB SEEDS (Sweet and Medicinal).

Each 3d. and 6d. per Packet.

The best way to grow these with comparatively little trouble, is to procure plants during the Autumn of as many sorts as it is possible to get, such as Lavender, Rue, Savory Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, and plant them together in a border 18 inches apart each way. It is necessary to obtain the seed of the others, as only a few Herb Roots are kept in stock, as mentioned above. Herb seeds require to be sown in Autumn or Spring, and for the most of them it is advisable to sow in seed pans or boxes, or at all events in some way where attention can be given to them in the way of watering, shading, etc.. When the seedlings are strong enough to handle, carefully lift and plant out 18 inches apart every way, and continue making new plantings every Winter or Spring, as a means of saving them during the summer months, and during that period it is advisable to use plenty of water, and mulch and keep the surface loose.

BALM—For making Balm tea, valuable in cases of fever.
BASIL, SWEET—Much used for flavouring Soups, Stews, Sauces, etc.
BORAGE—Used for Salads; excellent plant for bees.
CHERVIL—For flavouring Soups, Salads, etc.
CARRAWAY—Cultivated for the seed, which is used in confectionary and medicine.
FENNEL—Used in fish sauces, and for garnishing.
HYSSOP—The leaves and flowers are dried for making Hyssop tea.
LAVENDER—When bunched and dried is very aromatic.
MARJORAM, SWEET—For soups and stuffings.
ROSEMARY—An aromatic herb; leaves are used for making hair wash.
RUE—Used for medicinal purposes; also used as a remedy for roup in fowls.
SAGE—Used in stuffings.
SAVORY, SUMMER—Used for seasoning.
SAVORY, WINTER—Used for seasoning.
THYME—For soups, sauces, and stuffings.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

CULINARY AND OTHER ROOTS, HERBS AND PLANTS.

ONION BULBS.	Tree Onions	"	1/6
Plant from March to	Potato Onions	"	1/-
July.	Shallots	"	9d.
Garlic . . . per lb. 1/-	Postage Extra.		



Vegetable Marrow—Purves' Superb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (Plant May to August.)	
Two-year-old	7/6 per 100
Three-year-old	10/- per 100
CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL —The largest and most robust variety; distinct; found to surpass all others for general crop.	
WHITE MAMMOTH —Very early for forcing, stalks perfectly white, and largely grown for private gardens.	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	Plants per 100 1/6
CABBAGE	" " 1/6
CAULIFLOWER	" " 1/6
CELERY	" " 2/-
LETTUCE	Plants per 100 1/6
ONION	" " 1/-
HORSE RADISH	Roots per doz. 5/-
Always on hand throughout the planting season. Per Post, 1/- 100 extra, excepting Horse Radish and Asparagus.	

Roots and Plants carefully Packed for the country, ensuring arrival in good order.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

6d. per lb. Cheaper in quantity.
Obtainable June to September. Postage extra.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB PLANTS.

Obtainable April to September.

Majoram, Mint, Rue, S.-ge, Thyme (Common),
Thyme (Lemon), Thyme (Variegated Lemon).
Large Roots, 6d. each, 4/- dozen. Postage extra.
Lavender, 1/- each in pots.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Obtainable May to September.

WILSON'S RUBY—The best of all Rhubarbs. An everbearing variety of delicious flavour
Roots, 1/- each; 9/- doz.
EARLY GIANT—Large-stalked variety, of delicious flavour
Roots, 1/- each; 9/- doz.
EARLY ALBERT—A fine early variety, very prolific, and of good flavour
9d. each; 7/6 doz.
TOPP'S WINTER IMPROVED—Quite unlike other Rhubarbs. It is in the greatest perfection during the Winter months, from May to September, when all other varieties are at rest. Hardy, being unharmed by frost. Very prolific; stalks long, rather thin; colour scarlet and crimson; when cooked, the pulp and juice are highly coloured; flavour excellent
9d. each; 7/6 doz.

MANURES AND FERTILISERS.

All Manures are sold for NET CASH only.
Delivered at Train or Wharf, Melbourne.
CARRIAGE EXTRA to any of the Suburbs.

BONE FERTILISER and SUPER MIXED (half and half) 7 lbs., 1/-; 12/- per cwt.
CUMING SMITH & Co's HORTICULTURAL MANURE—Invaluable for all Horticultural work in general
In 7 lbs., bags, 2/-
CUMING, SMITH & Co's GRASS MANURE—Invaluable for top-dressing Cricket Grounds and Bowling Greens.
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—An effective, quick-acting fertiliser, for promoting and maintaining healthy, vigorous growth in plants
4d. per lb.; 28/- per cwt.
SULPHATE OF IRON (Specially Screened)—Has considerable fertilizing value, but is more valuable for intensifying and improving colour in flowers. Specially screened to facilitate using
6d. per lb.
MARKET GARDEN MANURE—7 lbs., 1/6; 14 lbs., 2/6; 12/- cwt.
SUPER—7 lbs., 1/-; 12/- cwt.
BONE FERTILIZER—7 lbs., 1/-; 12/- cwt.
NITRATE OF SODA—4d. lb.; 4 lbs., 1/-.
MURIATE OF POTASH—4d. lb.; 4 lbs., 1/-.
PARIS GREEN—For the sure destruction of the vine caterpillar and all foliage and bark-eating insects . . . In tins, 9d. and 1/- each. In bulk—
½ lb., 2/-; 1 lb., 3/- (Freight or postage extra.)
GLOBE WEED KILLER—Liquid, ½ gallon tins, 4/- Freight extra.

All Prices in this Catalogue are subject to alteration without notice.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—For destroying Codlin Moth, Pear Slug and other leaf-eating insects.
ARSENATE OF LEAD. Directions for using pure Arsenate of Lead Pulp.

As a general rule, use 3 lbs. of Lead Arsenate to 40 or 50 gallons of water (about a paraffin cask); 2 lbs. would be sufficient if the spraying were done thoroughly and carefully. Thin out paste with water to a cream. Then pour into the spray apparatus. Stir well. Spray with a fine nozzle on all sides. Spray until the leaves begin to drip.

Time of Application.—The first spraying should take place as soon as the buds show signs of bursting; the second as soon as the blossoms have fallen. Subsequent spraying to protect new growth on reappearance of pest.

Prices.—½ lb. glass jars, 1/3 each; 1 lb. glass jars, 2/- each; 2 lb. glass jars, 3/6 each; 5 lb. earthenware jars, 8/6 each; 10 lb. earthenware jars, 15/-; 28 lbs. tins, 1/- lb.; 56 lb. tins, 10d. lb.; 112 lb. tins, 9d. lb.

BLACK LEAF 40—An effective, economical insecticide both for spraying and dipping. A concentrated solution of Nicotine, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent. of actual Nicotine by weight. A safe and certain insecticide for Aphids, Thrips, Leaf Hoppers, Apple Bug and similar insect pests in the orchard and garden . . . 1 oz. bottles (making 6 gallons), 1/6 each; 2 oz. bottles (making 12 gallons), 2/6 each. Postage extra.

Postage must be added to Remittance for Plants and Roots if sent by Post or Rail.

W. J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

GISHURST COMPOUND—For preventing and destroying Red Spider, Scale, Mealy Bug, Thrips, Green Fly, American Blight, etc. When applying it is essential that the plant is thoroughly moistened with the solution by means of dipping, which is the most effectual, or by spraying with a syringe. Careful attention in this direction will result in a weak solution giving most effective results, while neglect of this thorough wetting means that insects are very often left untouched by the compound, even when used at much greater strength. In 1 lb. boxes, 2/- each.

Postage 9d. extra in Victoria, 1/2 extra Interstate.

CLIFT'S MANURIAL INSECTICIDE

Powder for Destroying Destructive Soil Insects, and at the same time Sterilising and Cleansing the Soil.

Clift's Manurial Insecticide is a reliable and effective Soil Fumigant, with a certain amount of manurial or fertilising value. When mixed with the soil, the powder, actuated by the natural dampness and heat of the growth, gives off heavy fumes, which penetrate through the soil, and destroy the insect life on contact.

The effects are lasting, not for a month or two, but for a very lengthy period. Thoroughly recommended for destroying Wireworms, Cockchafer Grubs, Pea Mites (especially effective), Millipedes, Potato Moth Grub, White Ants, Woolly Aphis (on the roots of Apple and Pear Trees), and all other underground insects.

Sterilise your Soil before you Sow Seed or Put Out Plants.

BEFORE SOWING OR PLANTING—Mix Clift's Manurial Insecticide thoroughly with the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 inches from the surface about seven days before sowing seeds or transplanting seedlings. For most purposes, about 2 ounces of the insecticide to the square yard will be found thoroughly effective. This preparation is non-injurious to plant life if used as directed above.

Prices: 1 lb., 6d.; 7 lbs., 3/3; 28 lbs., 11/-;
112 lb. kegs, 40/-.

(Carriage or Railway Freight, Extra.)

Thoroughly Non-injurious to plant life, and is of fertilising value.

SULPHATE OF POTASH — For Potatoes, Citrus Fruit, Orchard Crops. Usually mixed with Super, etc. 4d. lb.; 5 lbs., 1/6

PESTEND—Most effective for the destruction of insect life, as well as for the protection of flower and vegetable seedlings against slugs and snails, and seed beds from the attacks of birds. Pestend has been proved to have valuable fertilising properties, and where consistently used has been noticed to stimulate plant and vegetable life.

2 lb. pkgs., 6d.; 7 lb. pkgs., 1/6; 28 lb. pkgs., 3/6;
56 lb. pkgs., 6/6; 112 lb. pkgs., 10/- (Carriage or railway freight extra.)

TOBACCO DUST—2 lbs., 6d.; 7 lbs., 1/6; 28 lbs., 3/6;
56 lbs., 6/6; 112 lb. bags, 10/- (Carriage or Railway freight extra.)

GRANT'S 265 SLUG AND SNAIL DESTROYER—1/6 tin; by post, 2/3.

GARGOYLE—Prepared Red Spraying Oil. The best exterminator of Woolly Aphis, Peach Aphis, Red San Jose, Mussel and Wax Scales, Red Spider, etc. . . In Tins, 1/3 tin; 1/2 gall. tins, 3/-; 1 gall. tins, 5/6. Postage extra.

LIME SULPHUR ORCHARD WASH.

Lime-Sulphur Wash is both a fungicide and a scaleicide, and destroys Black Spot, San Jose Scale, Mussel Scale, Red Spider, Shot Hole, Curl

Leaf, Aphis, Scab, and Oidium on Vines, and is a first-class remedy for all kinds of fungus growth and scale.

The best time to spray is just before the blossom bursts into vigour. Lime-Sulphur Wash can, however, be used safely at all times of the year, using strength according to the season. It will keep for any length of time without deterioration, provided the casks are kept well corked; It mixes readily with cold water; it does not clog the nozzle of the Spray Pump, and is always ready for use.

Prices: 1 pint tins, 1/6 each; 1 quart tins, 2/- each; 1/2 gall. tins, 2/6 each; 1 gall. tins, 3/6 each; 4 gall. tins, 2/- gall.; 10 gall. drums, 1/9 gall.; 28 gall. drums, 1/7 gall.; 40/43 gall. drums, 1/6 gall.

FOR WINTER SPRAYING—Use 1 gallon of Lime-Sulphur Wash to 9 gallons of water, and apply as soon as possible after the leaves fall, and as late as possible before the buds burst.

FOR SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER SPRAYING—Use 1 gallon of Lime-Sulphur Wash to 32 gallons of water. These proportions vary according to the weather, the conditions and kind of trees to be sprayed. Many orchardists use this spray during Summer at a strength of one gallon to 55 gallons of water, and find it most effective when there is any sign of Black Spot.

BENZOLE EMULSION—Highly recommended for the Rutherglen Fly, etc. . . 1/3 per tin; 28 lb. tins at 9d. per lb. Full directions on each tin. Special quotations for quantities.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry Powder)—The best fungicide for curing and preventing Black Spot, Mildew, Blight, Leaf Curl on Peach Trees, Scab, and other Fungoid Diseases. One lb. will make 5 gallons of spray. In Cartons—1 lb., 1/-; 1 lb. 1/6; 2 lbs., 2/6. Prices for larger quantities on application.

Flower Seeds and their Treatment

GENERAL REMARKS.

The cultivation of flowers having become so popular amongst amateurs, I have thought it essential to give a description of the best mode of sowing, and successful after-treatment, of annual, biennial, and perennial plants raised from seed. It will be admitted that the genial climate of Victoria is admirably adapted to the culture of this interesting genus, and the attention hitherto given has been too small compared with what their attractiveness, beauty, and easy culture so well merit; for what class of plants, when properly grown, combine such richness of colour and elegance of form with profusion of blossom.

The few practical hints contained in these pages, which are necessarily given in as concise a form as possible, will, I trust, aid my friends in their efforts to successfully raise from seed some of the most attractive and desirable varieties of flowering plants.

WHY AND WHEREFORE SEEDS DO NOT GERMINATE.

When flower seeds do not germinate, the blame is at once attached to the unreliableness of the seed, which is frequently most unjust.

As far as I am personally concerned, my supplies are received from the most reputable sources of the world, and warehoused each year from new crop seed, which is a sufficient assurance of their genuineness and reliable growing qualities. Sowings are frequently made in an indiscriminate manner; first, by badly preparing the soil; and, secondly, the ever-prevailing complaint of too deep a covering; hence a great many of the failures of inexperienced gardeners.

The notes given under each heading on Preparing Soil, Mode and Period of Sowing, will, if followed out, obviate all unnecessary failures through injudicious management.

Purves' Flower Seeds give a grand display for small outlay.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

The very first consideration in the cultivation of flowers grown from seed is the proper preparation of the soil, to which sufficient attention is rarely paid. It is seldom the ground is properly worked or rendered fertile enough to ensure an even germination and strong growth of the seed sown, or even when planted out into their permanent flowering quarters. The description I now give applies both to sowing and general cultivation.

The soil best adapted to flowering plants generally is a light friable loam, containing a moderate amount of well decomposed (not fresh) stable manure, well worked in and incorporated with the soil. Should the ground be of a stiff and clayey nature, I would advise a thorough turning over and good manuring, to render it porous and thoroughly friable. The seedlings may then, with every safety, be planted out, and depend upon making a strong and even headway.

With such preparation of the soil as already described, it is also necessary to continually work the ground after the seedlings are planted out, by constantly turning the soil up, and keeping free from weeds. As the plants make progress I should advise a still further addition of manuring in the ordinary way, or, better still, an application of liquid manure, of not too strong a preparation, of either bonedust or Peruvian guano, carefully watered round the plant into soil which has been previously forked over. The same may be used in a dry state, but care must be taken that those manures do not touch the plant, but only to dissolve into the open soil sufficient to reach the roots, so as invigorate and strengthen the further progress of growth, also to ensure better constancy and regularity in the blossoming.

MODE OF SOWING.

The hardest kinds of annuals, biennials and perennials do best when sown in the Autumn, as they have a longer period of growth, and attain a much sturdier development, and consequently flower the stronger. Seeds may be sown in rows or patches where they are to remain, or in boxes or seed pans, then afterwards carefully transplanted. If the former course is preferred, it is absolutely necessary that the seedlings be thinned out, so as to allow sufficient room for their respective and healthy growth.

It is particularly requisite that seeds should not be sown too deep, from whence arise many of the failures of inexperienced gardeners. The depth at which seeds are to be sown will vary with their size. Large seeds, such as those of the Lupin, Sweet Pea, Marvel of Peru, or Nasturtium, may be half an inch deep; other varieties from an eighth to a quarter of an inch deep, according to the size and nature of the seed; those that are very small require to be sown on the actual surface, a slight pressure of the hand, after dusting a little well prepared fine soil, being then sufficient to imbed them to a proper depth.

For a majority of the seeds a shallow covering suffices; if sown too deeply, they are longer in germinating, and the smaller ones are liable to decay. In sowing the finer seed it is necessary to have the soil a fine tilth, freely mixed with sand, and, if possible, leaf mould added. The surface should be prepared very smooth, and, if dry, watered gently about an hour before sowing.

When sowing, whether they are to remain or to be afterwards transplanted, be careful to arrange the plants so as to have the dwarfier sorts in front, and the taller ones at the back, contrasting with their various shades of colours. The soil should not be allowed to become quite dry after the seeds are sown, which is a great point in the successful raising of seedlings. It is advisable to keep the surface always moist, especially before the seeds have vegetated. Always use a fine-rosed watering can, so as to prevent beating down or washing out

of the young plants. When seeds are sown in the open ground, there is a danger of them becoming washed out, and possibly lost. To prevent this, in the event of a heavy fall of rain occurring, two pieces of board placed at angles should be fixed over the sowings so as to throw off the deluge of water, and afterwards removing same to again admit the usual light and the warmth of the sun. The great advantage of sowing in seed pans or boxes is, when heavy rains do take place, they can with ease be shifted to a place of safety, and again brought out when danger of being flooded out has passed.

These observations, if carefully noted, will prevent a lot of wasted time and annoyance, which is often caused by the seeds being lost, and possibly the best of the sowing season advanced.

When sowings are made in very dry weather, mulching is much recommended, to prevent the germ of the seeds becoming parched and rendered useless.

PERIOD OF SOWING.

With regard to the proper season for sowing annual, biennial, and perennial flower seeds, much necessarily depends upon the character of the season. As a general rule, and in an average season, I would recommend sowings to be made as follows, always allowing for early and late seasons:—

HARDY ANNUALS.

Sow March to May, and August to November, inclusive.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.

Sow from September to December, inclusive.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Sow March to April, and August to October, inclusive.

For the guidance of those ordering their flower seeds from my seed catalogue, I have devised a plan of placing a heading above each variety enumerated, showing the respective months for sowing; and I feel assured that it will be of considerable advantage in ascertaining at a glance the correct period at which sowings can be made in the open ground, without the aid of artificial heat.

TRANSPLANTING.

As soon as the seedlings are about an inch or so high, such of the sowings as are too thick should be early, carefully, and sufficiently thinned out, to prevent the plants being injured through overcrowding, and to allow room for individual development.

Tall-growing species should have neat supports, to prevent damage from wind and rain.

This additional care will be amply repaid in the duration and beauty of the plants. The strongest of the seedlings removed should be replanted.

Transplanting should be attended to in cloudy weather if possible, or towards the evening; and unless the soil is moist, the seedlings be slightly watered to settle the soil about the fibres, shading them subsequently for two or three days in the event of the sun being too hot. Plant the dwarf-growing varieties in the front of borders or beds, and the taller ones in the rear. Transplanting may be accomplished when the young plants have made their second pair of leaves.

HARDY ANNUALS.

The term annual is applied to those plants which flower the season they are sown, and then perish.

W.J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

By hardy annuals is usually understood those which require no artificial heat at any period of their growth. To obtain a show of flowers early in the Spring, a sowing of hardy annuals should be made early in the Autumn, and keep up a succession of blooms through Spring, Summer, and Autumn, make sowings from March to December. Flower seeds sown during the Autumn and up to early Spring will require very little attention beyond shelter from heavy rains; but for sowings made late in the Spring, when the weather is inclined to be dry, the ground should be well watered before a sowing is made, and when the seedlings are above ground sufficient shelter from the sun is required. Late sowings do not stand transplanting well, but should receive plenty of thinning, so as the plants will not stand too close or become crowded.

HALF-HARDY AND TENDER ANNUALS.

The term "half-hardy" and "tender" is applied to those annuals which, though they will flower freely in the open ground, require artificial heat to assist germination, and protection from atmospheric changes during the earliest stages of their growth. For early flowering this desirable class should be sown during late Autumn and Winter months in artificial heat (see remarks on the Management of a Hotbed for Raising Seedlings). Sowings in the open ground of "half-hardy" and "tender" annuals should be deferred until Spring, when all danger of frosts and extreme cold is passed, when they can be treated similarly to "hardy" annuals.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Biennials are those plants that do not generally flower the first year, and are only in perfection one season. Perennials continue to flower several years in succession. Biennials and perennials include many of our finest flowering plants, which are often neglected because they do not bloom the first year from seed. This long waiting for bloom may in many cases be avoided by treating the seeds as recommended for half-hardy annuals, and starting them sufficiently early to form large, strong plants by the time they should be planted into their permanent quarters. The hardier species and varieties of biennials and perennials may be sown at the same time as annuals. If they are not wanted for flowering the first year, they may be thinned out or removed from the seed bed as soon as they are well rooted, and planted either in different parts of the garden or into a nursery bed, in rows a foot or more apart; keep them clear of weeds by hoeing and stirring the earth occasionally, which greatly promotes their growth, and prepares them for transplanting into the permanent blossom beds, either in the Autumn or the following Spring. In transplanting, take care to preserve some earth to their roots, and tie neatly the tall-growing kinds to stakes.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

Choicest and finer flower seeds, known as Florists' Flowers—*Calceolaria*, *Primula*, *Cineraria*, *Cyclamen*, etc.—should receive extra special care. The seed of these flowers being expensive, a failure in the growth entails a loss which is annoying, more especially as often the season is lost also. I recommend as an extra safeguard that this class should be sown in seed pans or pots, well drained. The soil used should be a light, friable, peaty nature, of a fine tilth on top. The seeds, being generally very fine, should not be covered with soil, but, after a slight pressure with the hand, have placed over the top a piece of blotting paper, which is quite sufficient covering. This class of seeds germinate more surely if kept in a regular temperature, say, in a cold frame or greenhouse; the seed to be sown during October, November, and December.

PREPARATION AND MANAGEMENT OF A HOTBED FOR RAISING SEEDLINGS.

"Sow in heat," "Sow in a hotbed" are directions so commonly to be found in the notices of tender and half-hardy flowers that I feel I shall be materially aiding those who are their own gardeners if I give a few simple directions on the subject of a hotbed composed of stable manure, the most frequent and useful form in which it is to be found.

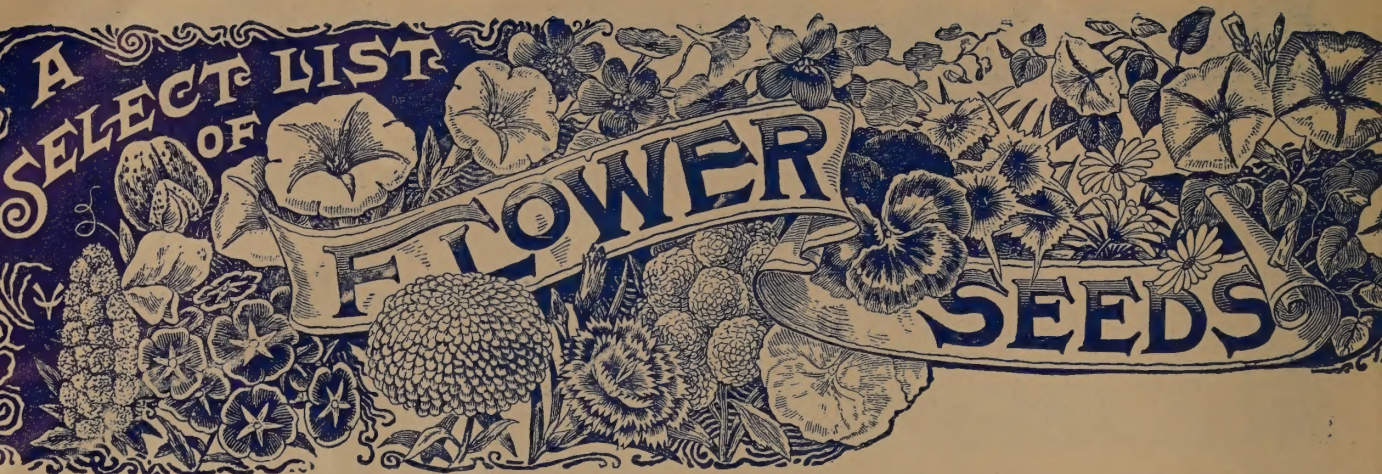
The manure should be well worked previous to being used. If obtained fresh from the stable yard, and found to be too dry, it should be well watered and thrown lightly together to ferment; this will take place in the course of a few days, and three or four days afterwards it should be completely turned, well shaken, and mixed. When thus cleared of its rankness, the bed may be made.

The situation of this should be dry underneath, and fully exposed to the sun; it should be built up from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet high, and wider by 6 inches every way than the frame to be placed upon it. The frame should be kept close until the heat rises, and 3 or 4 inches of sifted sand or ashes should be placed on the surface of the bed; in a few days it will be ready for use, but air should be given night and day while there is any danger from the rank vapour.

When the hotbed is used for seeds only, nothing further is necessary. They are to be sown in pots or pans, placed or plunged into the bed, the heat of which will soon cause them to germinate. As this will, after some time, decline, fresh, hot, fermenting (but not rank) dung should be applied, about a foot in width all around the bed; this dung should be applied, and will greatly aid its successful management.

NON-WARRANTY CLAUSE.

While taking the utmost care to supply Seeds true to name and type, of good germination power and genuine in every way, owing to changeable climatic influences, different method of cultivation and various other clauses beyond my control I GIVE NO WARRANTY, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other condition, for any seeds sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. ALL MY SEEDS ARE SOLD UPON THIS UNDERSTANDING, AND SUBJECT TO THE FULL ACCEPTANCE OF THIS NON-WARRANTY BY PURCHASERS, and unless accepted on these terms must be promptly returned unopened.



Please order your Flower Seeds by number only.
All Flower Seeds are POST PAID.
HALF-PACKETS CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

All my Special Collections contain one-third extra value on Single Catalogue Prices, therefore Customers will do well to order in that form.

- s. d.
- A.—Collection of 12 varieties of Annuals, specially selected for the season when ordered 2 6
- B.—Collection of 25 sorts of beautiful Annuals, Biennials, specially selected for cottage gardens 5 0
- C.—Collection of 50 sorts of beautiful Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, suitable for larger grounds 10 0
- D.—Collection of 100 sorts of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, suitable for the largest garden 20 0

Whilst allowing Customers to make their own choice of Flower Seeds from Catalogue at above liberal rates, I must stipulate as follows:—

- (A) Collection may include 3 packets priced at 6d.
- (B) Collection, 4 packets at 6d., and 1 packet at 1/-.
- (C) Collection may include 6 packets at 6d., 1 packet at 1/-, and 1 packet at 1/6.
- (D) Collection may include 1 dozen packets priced 6d., 2 packets at 1/-, 2 packets at 1/6, and 1 packet at 2/-.

SPECIAL OFFER—1 dozen packets Flower Seeds at 3d per packet in Catalogue; Customers' Own Selection, 2/-.

ACROCLINIUM.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May.

A beautiful everlasting flower. Largely used for bouquets. The flowers should be cut before they are fully expanded.

1. **ALBUM**—Pure white, 1 ft. 3d. per packet
2. **ROSEUM**—Bright rose, 1ft. 3d. per packet
3. **ROSEUM**, fl. pl.—The flowers are perfectly double, of bright pink or rose colour; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

AGERATUM.

This plant keeps up an almost constant succession of bloom from Early Summer until the ensuing early Spring.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

4. **MEXICANUM**—Blue; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
5. **LITTLE DORRIT**—White, fine; 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

6. **SWANLEY BLUE**—Large-flowered; charming variety; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
7. **WHITE GEM**—A very dwarf and compact growing Ageratum, attaining only 4 in. in height, and profusely covered with pure white flowers. Valuable for edgings 6d. per packet

AGROSTEMMA.

Free flowering and attractive. Well adapted for flower borders.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

8. **COELI ROSA**—Fine mixed; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

ALONSOA.

Flowering all Summer, this pretty annual makes one of the most desirable bedding plants that can be grown.

Half-hardy Annual—Sow September to November.

9. **GRANDIFLORA**—Bright scarlet; 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.

ALYSSUM.

Its easy culture and delicate fragrance of its flowers, so much prized in bouquets and baskets, make this old favourite largely grown.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

10. **SWEET**—Flowers white; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
- Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
11. **SAXATILE COMPACTA** (Rock or Golden Alyssum)—Showy yellow; ¾ ft. 3d. per packet

AMARANTHUS.

Grown for their foliage. The glowing effect produced by their mass of rich foliage is scarcely equalled by any similar class of plants.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to November.

12. **BICOLOUR RUBER**—Foliage green and dark-red, tipped with yellow; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
13. **HENDERI**—One of the newer varieties, presenting in its beautiful leaf marking a range of colour not often seen; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
14. **TRICOLOUR** (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow, and green; 3ft. 3d. per packet
15. **TRICOLOUR GIGANTEUS**—A large growing variety; 3 ft. 3d. per packet
16. **SUPERBUS** (Coleus-leaved)—Remarkable for size and the beauty of its foliage; 3 ft. in height. Leaves large, heart-shaped, crimped, and their rich dark-crimson colour is elegantly shown off by a broad light-green edge 6d. per packet

AMMOBIUM.

A leading everlasting, bearing white flowers.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

17. **ALATUM GRANDIFLORUM**—Pure white, largely used as a dried or everlasting flower in Winter bouquets, etc.; 2 ft. 3d. per packet

AMPELOPSIS HEDERACEA.

(Virginian Creeper.)

See Climbers

ANAGALLIS.

(Pimpernelle.)

Useful in rockwork and borders, where low-growing plants are mostly used.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

18. **GRANDIFLORA**—Fine mixed; ¾ ft. 3d. pkt.

ANCHUSA.

(Cape Forget-me-not.)

One of the few plants that will do well in shaded situations.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

19. **ITALICA**—Blue; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
Hardy Annual—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
 20. **CAPENSIS**—Azure blue, splendid for bouquets;
 1 ft. 3d. per packet

ANEMONE.

A real acquisition to the flower garden; of the bulbous family, the blooms of which are numerous and beautiful. If sown in early Autumn, they will give a fine display in the early Spring. Bulbs can also be supplied, as per Bulb List.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

21. **CHINENSIS** ("St. Brigid")—Beautiful variety, with large and handsome flowers, mostly semi-double; a superb strain, and now so popular; mixed colours; height, 1 ft. 6d. per packet
 22. **CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED**—Fine mixed colours; height, 1 ft. 6d. per packet

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) MAJUS GRANDIFLORUM.

Unsurpassed for Summer flowering. The strains offered are particularly fine in the variety of their stripe and spots. Also self-colours.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

23. **QUEEN VICTORIA**—Magnificent, large satin-white blooms; excellent for florists; 2 ft. 6d. pkt.
 24. **ALBUM**, fl. pl. (Double White Snapdragon)—Produces 60 to 70 per cent. large double white blooms; excellent for bedding; 2 ft. . . 6d. packet
 25. **ALBUM**—Of sturly habit, the plants of which are densely studded with large white blooms; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
 26. **SCARLET DEFIANCE**—Brilliant fiery scarlet blooms, produced in great abundance; invaluable for bedding and cut flowers; 1½ ft. . . 6d. pkt.
 27. **CARMINE KING**—Brilliant carmine . . 6d. pkt.
 28. **FIRE KING**—Brilliant orange scarlet, white throat 6d. per packet
 29. **HARMONY**—Deep rich pink, buff yellow lip . . 6d. per packet
 30. **MOONLIGHT**—Golden apricot and old rose . . 6d. per packet
 31. **LUTEUM**—Yellow 6d. per packet
 32. **ROSE QUEEN**—Soft rose self 6d. per pkt.
 33. **VENUS**—Soft pink, white throat . . 6d. per pkt.
 33a. **FINE MIXED**—From named collection; 2 to 3 ft. 3d. per packet

MAJUS NANUM.

(Dwarf or Intermediate.)

34. **COTTAGE MAID**—Rose, white throat 6d. pkt.
 35. **DELICATA**—Blush pink, white throat. 6d. pkt.
 36. **GOLDEN QUEEN**—Yellow 6d. per pkt.
 37. **MAUVE BEAUTY**—Rosy Mauve . . . 6d. packet
 38. **QUEEN OF THE NORTH**—Pure white. 6d. pkt.
 39. **TOM THUMB**—Dwarf growth and mixed; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 40. **NANUM PICTURATUM**—A new and distinct race, of great beauty and variety of colour; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
 41. **ADMIRATION**—Coral red and yellow, white throat 6d. per packet
 42. **BLACK PRINCE**—Deep crimson foliage and flower 6d. per packet
 43. **PINK AND TERRA-COTTA SHADES**—Delightful mixture of light tints 6d. per packet
 44. **ECLIPSE**—Brilliant fiery crimson, of ideal habit 6d. per packet

ANGELONIA GRANDIFLORA.

A plant of 18 inches high, terminated by long spikes of cup-shaped, fragrant flowers. It flowers the first season if sown early.

Half-hard Perennial—Sow September to November.
 45. **GRANDIFLORA** 6d. per packet

AQUILEGIA.

(Columbine.)

The peculiar formation of the flowers of this class, so odd, and almost unlike anything else to be found in plant life, renders them desirable on this account alone. They are exceedingly showy, and rank among the best plants for early Summer bloom.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

46. **ALBA**, fl. pl.—Double white; ½ ft. . . 3d. packet
 47. **CHRYSANTHA** (Golden-spurred Columbine)—A beautiful variety; flowers bright yellow, produced freely all Summer; 4 ft. . . 3d. per packet
 48. **CALIFORNICA HYBRIDA**—Flowers large; the central petals are golden-yellow; and form a dark contrast to the deep orange red of its sepals and spurs; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
 49. **DURANDI**, fl. pl.—Double red and white striped; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
 50. **GLANDULOSA**—Blue and white. 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.
 51. **LONG-SPURRED MIXED HYBRIDS**—Presenting many beautiful shades, including yellow, dark and light blue, white, etc., all being of the long-spurred type, and sure to give the greatest satisfaction; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
 52. **MIXED**—All colours 3d. per packet

ARABIS.

One of the earliest blooming plants, and well adapted for border and rockwork.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

53. **ALPINA**—White; ½ ft. 6d. per packet
 54. **ALPINA NANA COMPACTA**—Large flowers, and much dwarfer than the pure white of preceding variety 6d. per packet

ARGEMONE.

Very showy plant, with large poppy-like flower.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
 55. **GRANDIFLORA**—Fine mixed; 2 ft. . . 3d. pkt.

ARNEBIA CORNUTA.

Handsome flowers, of a rich yellow, with black spots; very fine.

Half-hardy Annual—Sow September to November.
 56. **ARNEBIA CORNUTA**—2 ft. . . . 6d. per packet

ASPARAGUS.

One of the best plants ever sent out, both for elegant foliage, and also for its durability. For bouquets the cut sprays have advantage of much greater persistency than any fern, retaining their freshness in water from three to four weeks.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

57. **PLUMOSUS** (Nanus) 1/- per packet
 58. **SPRENGERI** (for hanging basket) . . 6d. pkt.

ASTERS.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of such a universally grown plant as this is; yet there may be some who are not aware of the great strides that have been made in the last few years in improved strains, and of the distinct new races that have been originated. Conspicuous among these may be mentioned the Ostrich Plume, Japanese, Giant Crego, and Tasmanian Giants.

- Half-hardy Annuals**—Sow September to November.
 59. **CHINA**—1½ ft.; fine mixed . . . 3d. per packet
 60. **ENGLISH QUILLED**—1½ ft.; finest mixed colours 3d. per packet
 61. **PAEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION**—Flowers large and double, the petals beautifully incurved; mixed; 2 ft. 6d. per packet



**ASTER
GIANT CREGO**

The finest Aster in cultivation.
CHOICE MIXED. — 6d. per packet.
CHOICE MIXED COLORS. — In White,
Pink, Lavender, Blue, Mauve, Crimson, 6d
per pkt. Six Distinct Colors, 2/6.

Purves' Flower Seeds are economical, because reasonable.



Balsam—Double Camellia, Flowered.

ASTERS—Continued.

- 62. DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED** — A splendid variety, of dwarf, compact habit, 9 in. in height; flowers large, and produce when other varieties are out of bloom; mixed .. 6d. per pkt.
- 63. OSTRICH PLUME**—The flowers of this class are of enormous dimensions and of the most perfect form; it blooms profusely; beautiful colours; mixed; 2½ ft. 6d. per packet
- 64. TASMANIAN GIANT BRANCHING** — Produces blooms of an enormous size, in a splendid range of colours; borne on long stems, which makes it invaluable for cut blooms or decorative purposes; finest mixed .. 6d. per packet
- 65. VICTORIA**—One of the finest Asters in cultivation; flowers very large, perfectly double, imbricated, and globular; 20 in. in height; choice mixed colours .. 6d. per packet
- 66. WASHINGTON**—1½ ft.; one of the finest and largest varieties in cultivation; mixed colours .. 6d. per packet
- 67. THE BRIDE**—Best described as white, changing to rose, the flowers being first pure white, then white changing to rose, and finally of a beautiful rose tint .. 6d. per packet
- 68. COMET**—A beautiful class of plant, forming regular pyramids, and resembling a large Japanese Chrysanthemum; colour mixed; 1 ft. 6d. per packet
- 69. MIGNON**—Resembles very much in form the Victoria. A refined class of Aster, and fine for cutting; mixed; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
- 70. GIANT CREGO ASTER**—A splendid strain, of free sturdy growth and attaining a height of 2 feet, well branched, with long strong stems; flowers are exceptionally large, often over 4 in. across. They last a long time when cut, and resemble Chrysanthemums in size and shape, and I confidently recommend these Giant Flowered Asters. Mixed .. 6d. per packet
Choice Separate Colours—In White, Pink, Lavender, Blue, Mauve, Crimson, 6d. per packet. 6 Distinct Colours, 2/6.
- 71. LADY IN WHITE**—Hitherto unapproached freedom of flowering, and a perfect distinct foliage, which give an extremely graceful appearance. It is of inestimable value for bedding, for pots and especially as a cut flower .. 6d. per packet
- 72. JAPANESE FLESH-COLOURED AND ROSE, MIXED**—Beautiful flowers, of immense size, measuring 5 to 6 inches across, with long petals curiously waved and curled, so as to give them a striking resemblance with the most dishevelled Japanese Chrysanthemum .. 6d. per packet

AURICULA.

My seed from this grand perennial plant is from one of the best English collections. Flowers are of various shades—yellow, crimson, and maroon.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, August to October.

- 73. AURICULA**—Finest mixed; showy; ½ ft. 1/- per packet

AZALEA.

A splendid greenhouse plant, the varieties of which are now almost numberless, embracing nearly every known shade of colour.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, August to October.

- 74. INDICA**—3 ft.; finest mixed .. 1/- per packet



Balsam—Double Solferino.

BALSAM.

Magnificent conservatory or outdoor plants, producing masses of brilliant coloured flowers in the greatest profusion. When grown in pots, and large specimens are desired, they should be shifted into 10 or 12 inch pots, using the richest and freest compost at hand, and the pots plunged into a moderate hotbed, and liberally supplied with manure water. When for outdoor decoration, the soil should be of the richest possible character, the plants should be set 15 inches apart, securely staked, and receive frequent waterings of manure water.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to November.

- 75. DOUBLE SPOTTED - FLOWERED** — Finest mixed; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
- 76. DOUBLE SOLFERINO** — A most beautiful variety, striped and streaked with lilac and scarlet, on a white satin ground; 1½ ft. .. 6d. packet
- 77. CAMELLIA-FLOWERED**—Prize mixed, extra choice; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
- 78. DOUBLE**—Fine mixed; 1½ ft. .. 3d. per packet

BARTONIA.

Plants of a succulent character, with large golden flowers. When in perfection this is a fine plant in size and brilliancy of blossoms.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 79. AUREA**—Golden-yellow; 2 ft. .. 3d. per packet

BEGONIA.

In the greenhouse or parlour in Summer the graceful, pendulous flowers of this beautiful class render them most desirable, but with the added beauty in their glossy, waxen foliage they are simply superb. They are equally adapted, too, for outdoor flowering.

Half-hardy Perennials—Sow Sept. to Nov.

- 80. TUBEROUS-ROOTED**, Single—Mixed; 1½ ft. .. 1/- per packet
- 81. TUBEROUS-ROOTED**, Double—Mixed; 1½ ft. .. 1/6 per packet
- 82. STRIPED-FLOWERED TUBEROUS** — Single, mixed; 1½ ft. .. 1/- per packet
- 83. BEGONIA GRACILIS BONFIRE** (Magnificent dwarf bedding Begonia)—A new and very beautiful variety of Begonia Gracilis. The plants grow 12 to 14 inches high; they branch very freely, and produce masses of brilliant, lustrous, carmine-scarlet blooms, carried well above the handsome metallic brown foliage. Without doubt, the best bedding Begonia yet introduced, coming quite free from seed .. 1/6 per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

BELLIS PERENNIS.

(Double Daisy.)

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

An old favourite, and one of the most charming Spring flowers.

84. **FINEST DOUBLE MIXED**, fl. pl.—Mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
 85. **ALBA**, fl. pl.—Pure white Double Daisy; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
 86. **GIANT SNOWBALL**—Beautiful white-flowered and long-stemmed variety, with extremely double flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet
 87. **"LONGFELLOW,"** fl. pl.—Very large and double, dark rose blooms, borne on stiff flower stalks; fine for bouquets; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 6d. per packet

MONSTROSA VARIETIES.

Producing immense double flowers, borne on long stalks. Far superior to the older kinds, and invaluable to Nurserymen and Florists.

88. **MONSTROSA**—Red 6d. per packet
 89. **MONSTROSA**—White 6d. per packet
 90. **MONSTROSA**—Mixed 6d. per packet

BLEEDING HEART.

(See *Dielytra Spectabilis*.)



Boronia—*Megastigma*.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA.

(Sweet Scented *Boronia*.)

A most deliciously sweet-scented shrub, of very compact, graceful habit of growth, and bearing a profusion of copper-coloured flowers, with golden-yellow inside the cup-like blossoms. Sow the seed during the Spring in boxes, using a light, sandy loam. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, prick out into other boxes, leaving the plants well apart; after which, when sufficiently advanced, they may be transplanted into pots or the shrubbery, for permanent blooming.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
 91. **MEGASTIGMA**—Copper and yellow 6d. pkt.

BRACHYCOMBE.

(Swan River Daisy.)

Dwarf-growing plants, covered all Summer with a profusion of *Cineraria*-like blooms.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
 92. **IBERIDIFOLIA**—Mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 3d. per packet

BRYONOPSIS.

(See Climbers.)

CACALIA.

(Tassel Flower.)

A popular Annual, free flowering and hardy. Flowers tassel-shaped, yellow and scarlet.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

93. **MIXED COLOURS**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

CALAMPELIS.

(*Eccremocarpus*.)

(See Climbers.)

CALANDRINIA.

Creeping plant, well suited for planting in rock-work or similar situations, where they bloom freely.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

94. **FINE MIXED** 3d. per packet

CALCEOLARIA.

One of the grandest plants in existence. Their dense mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers is formed in Spring and Summer.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow October to December.

95. **HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA**—Large flowered, self-coloured varieties, from the finest formed and most floriferous blooms. Splendid strain; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1/6 per packet

96. **HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA PUMILA COMPACTA**—Dwarf, self-coloured strain of the preceding variety, of very compact habit of growth; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 1/6 per packet

97. **HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA TIGRINA**—Finest mixture of the most brilliant and beautifully tигed or spotted flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 1/6 per packet

98. **SHRUBBY RUGOSA**—Splendid variety for bedding, with innumerable very small flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1/6 per packet

CALENDULA.

Free-blooming and attractive, and growing well in almost all situations.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

99. **PLUVIALIS** (Cape Marigold)—Large, pure white; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

100. **PONGEL**, fl. pl. (Pot Marigold)—Double white 3d. per packet

101. **PRINCE OF ORANGE**—Deep orange . . 6d. pkt.

102. **OFFICINALIS METEOR**—Very fine for pot culture, bearing large yellow flowers, striped with bright orange 3d. per packet

103. **ORANGE KING**—Fine orange . . 3d. per pkt.

104. **GOLD BALL**—Sulphur yellow, extremely fine form 3d. per packet

105. **GRANDIFLORA**—A large-flowered and very handsome variety, flowers rich orange; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

CALIFORNIAN POPPY.

(See *Eschscholtzia*.)

CALIFORNIAN TREE POPPY.

(See *Romneya Coulteri*, Trees and Shrubs.)

CALLIOPSIS OR COREOPSIS.

This interesting genus ranks among the best annuals and perennials for bouquets.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

106. **MIXED**—2 ft. 3d. per packet

107. **DRUMMONDI**—Yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 3d. per packet

108. **TINCTORIA BICOLOUR**—Yellow and brown; 2 ft. 3d. per packet

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

109. **GRANDIFLORA**—A splendid acquisition, producing large yellow flowers, and much valued for bouquet purposes; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . . 3d. per packet

110. **LANCEOLATA**—Yellow; very good for cutting; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

111. **RADIATA, "TIGER STAR"**—The petals of each flower are twisted, resembling those of a Cactus Dahlia. Near the centre they show a vivid reddish brown, the outer petals being blotched with a brilliant golden-yellow. 1 ft. . . 6d. pkt.

112. **HYBRIDA SEMIPLENA**—Very pretty semi-double flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

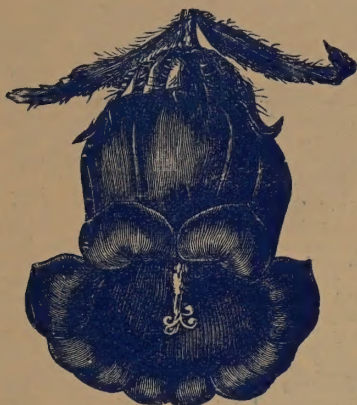
Begonia Gracilis Bonfire is unsurpassed for Bedding or Borders.

CAMPANULA.

(Bell Flower.)

A favourite class of plants, containing biennials and perennials.

- Hardy Biennials**—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
 113. **LOREI**—Purple-lilac; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 114. **SPECULUM** (Venus' Looking Glass)—Mixed; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
 115. **SPECULUM**, fl. pl.—A double blue variety of the well-known Venus' Looking Glass; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet



Canterbury Bells—Single.

CANTERBURY BELLS.

- Hardy Biennials**—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
 116. **DOUBLE MIXED**—2 ft. 3d. per packet
 117. **SINGLE MIXED**—2 ft. 3d. per packet
 118. **CALYCANTHEMA COERULEA**—Blue; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
 119. **CALYCANTHEMA ALBA**—White; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
 120. **CALYCANTHEMA ROSEA**—Double pink. Canterbury Bell; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet



Canterbury Bells—Double.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

121. **PYRAMIDALIS**—Mixed; 3 ft. 3d. per packet
 122. **PYRAMIDALIS COMPACTA**—Blue; quite distinct from the older form, the flowers large and deeper blue, with more substance, but, being of stronger growth, is erect, and the plants require no staking or support; 2 ft. 6d. per packet

CANARY CREEPER.

Tropæolum Canariensis (See Climbers.)

CANDYTUFT.

One of the most popular hardy plants; it is of the easiest culture, and free blooming, fine for bouquets, and should be in every garden.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

123. **FRAGRANT**—Pure white, pinnated foliage; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 124. **CRIMSON**—Very beautiful; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 125. **DARK PURPLE**—1 ft. 3d. per packet
 126. **ROCKET**—Pure white, in large trusses; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 127. **CARMINE**—Produces a mass of vivid carmine blooms; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 128. **FINE MIXED**—1 ft. 3d. per packet
 129. **EMPRESS**—Will produce large trusses of pure white flowers; very handsome; 1 ft. 3d. per pkt.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

130. **GIBALTARICA**—Very showy, profuse, blooming plant, of a beautiful, large-flowered pink variety; 1 ft. 6d. per packet
 131. **PRUITI**—A very fine white variety; dwarf and very early; ½ ft. 6d. per packet

CANNA.

(Indian Shot.)

This plant is particularly suitable for forming groups on lawns, or placed as backgrounds for dwarf-growing plants.

Half-hardy Perennials—Sow Sept. to Nov.

132. **FINEST MIXED**—3 to 5 ft. 3d. per packet
 133. **CROZY'S (New Hybrid)**—The handsomest of its class, dwarf in habit, early bloomer, remarkable both for beauty and size of flower and foliage; fine for pots and forcing; 3 ft. 6d. pkt.



Carnation—Perpetual or Tree.

CARNATION.

Well-known and popular class of plants, of extremely rich and beautiful colours.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

134. **PERPETUAL OR TREE**—From the best collection extant, and may be expected to produce beautiful new varieties of various colours and of the highest merit; 2 ft. 1/6 per packet
 135. **GRENADIN**—Blooms very early, and produces perfect double flowers, of good size, and of the most vivid scarlet hue. The habit of the plant is dwarf and compact; 1 ft. 6d. per packet
 136. **PICOTEE**—Edges of petals bordered with various colours; mixed; 1 ft. 1/- per packet
 137. **FINE DOUBLE ENGLISH**—Mixed, from named flowers; 1½ ft. 1/- per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

CARNATION—Continued.



Carnation—Margaret.

138. **DOUBLE**—Mixed for general culture; 1 to 2 ft. 6d. per packet
139. **MARGARET**—This variety eclipses anything yet offered for earliness, combined with quick growth and diversity of colours. Seedlings begin blooming the fourth month from the time of coming up, producing large and very sweet-scented flowers when other Carnations are done; the largest percentage are double; 1 ft. . . 6d. pkt.
140. **MARGARET GIANTS**—Produces very large blooms, of perfect form, and embraces all the brilliant colours in the original Margaret Carnations. It is quite as early and very fragrant; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
141. **MARGARET, WHITE SNOWFLAKE**—Beautiful white blooms, which come nearly true from seed; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
142. **MARGARET, YELLOW (True)**—The flowers are of the richest yellow, produced in great abundance; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
143. **MARGARET, DARK RED**—Splendid blooms, of a rich dark red; very fine; 1½ ft. . . 6d. packet

CATCHFLY.

(*Silene Armeria*.)

Free blooming and showy, of the easiest culture.

- Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
144. **MIXED**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

CELOSIA.

(*Cockscomb*.)

One of the most satisfactory and showy plants for garden decoration; elegant and free-flowering, producing spikes of most beautiful colours.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to November.

145. **CRISTATA**—Dwarf, crimson, fine; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
146. **CRISTATA**—Dwarf, yellow; 1 ft. . . 3d. per pkt.
147. **CRISTATA**—Dwarf, mixed; 1 ft. . . 3d. packet
148. **CRISTATA JAPONICA** (Japanese Cockscomb)—A branching variety, of great beauty . 3d. pkt.
149. **CRISTATA, GLASGOW PRIZE**—An improved Cockscomb, producing large blooms of dark crimson 6d. per packet

CELOSIA—Continued.

150. **CRISTATA, EMPRESS**—A fine variety, producing gigantic combs of rich velvety crimson; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
151. **THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA**—Improved Feathered Cockscombs. These are wonderful plants, both for the open ground and pots, and rank among our best market plants; one of the most valuable of late introductions. Splendid mixture 6d. per packet

CENTAUREA.

Exceedingly free flowering, hardy, showy plants, and should be largely grown for cut blooms, and as a bedding variety it is a great favourite. *Centaurea Clementei*, *Gymnocarpa*, and *Candidissima* are grown for their silver foliage only, which is very fine.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

152. **AMERICANA**—A strong-growing annual variety; flowers reddish-purple; 1 ft. . . 3d. pkt.
153. **CYANUS MINOR (Cornflower)**—Mixed; one of the finest annuals grown for cut flowers; blooms all Summer; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
154. **CYANUS MINOR**—Dark blue; 1½ ft. . . 3d. pkt.
155. **CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS ALBA**—Exceedingly valuable as a cut flower for florists. Produces large, sweet-scented white blooms, borne on long, strong stalks; 1½ ft. . . . 6d. per packet
156. **CENTAUREA ODORATA, MIXED**—Magnificent large blooms, which are deliciously sweet-scented; a very fine, hardy class, and unsurpassed for cut flowers; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
157. **CYANUS MINOR, SEMI-DOUBLE**, fl. pl.—The seed produces about 50 per cent. of the semi-double flowers; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
158. **CYANUS VICTORIA** (Miniature Cornbottle)—Dwarf, compact; for pot culture, and is also invaluable for border planting; a splendid acquisition; blue; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
159. **CYANUS NANA COMPACTA, MIXED**—They comprise flowers of white, lilac, rose, light blue, and brown-red tints, thus causing a bed of them to present quite a gay aspect. These little Cornflowers make a fine show in Spring . . 3d. packet



Carnation—Picotee.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

160. **CLEMENTEI**—Free-growing variety, producing crowns of silvery leaves, deeply fringed and cut; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

Prices in this Catalogue are subject to Alteration Without Notice.

CENTAUREA—Continued.

161. **GYMNOCARPA**—A graceful silver-foliaged variety; one of the best for bedding purposes; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
 162. **CANDIDISSIMA**—Dwarf, silver-leaved plant, useful for ribbon lines; 1 ft. 3d. per packet



Carnation—Grenadin.

CENTRANTHUS.

Compact growing plants; blooming freely; useful for rockeries.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

163. **MIXED**—Red and white; 1½ ft. . . 3d. packet

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The great and growing demand for the annual varieties has brought Chrysanthemums into general favour. They are frequently called Painted Daisies.



Chrysanthemum—Golden Feather.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

164. **GOLDEN FEATHER** — Tricoloured flowered variety, with yellow foliage; very pretty; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet



Chrysanthemum or Shasta Daisy.

165. **TRICOLOUR BURRIDGEANUM** — Crimson, white centre; 3 ft. 3d. per packet
 166. **TRICOLOUR**—Mixed, annual varieties; 3 ft. 3d. per packet
 167. **EVENING STAR**—Large golden-yellow flowers, excellent 6d. per packet
 168. **MORNING STAR**—Beautiful, large, pale-yellow flowers; fine for cutting; 1 ft. 6d. per packet
 169. **DOUBLE ANNUAL HYBRID VARIETIES**—A rare introduction of the annual species, consisting of double flowers of all shades of colours, highly recommended 6d. per packet

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

170. **MAXIMUM**—Large white; a splendid garden and showy variety, and much adapted to those growing for cut blooms for market; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
 171. **GRANDIFLORUM OR SHASTA DAISIES**—A very hardy perennial, and produces pure white flowers, often measuring four inches in diameter, on long stems; excellent for cut blooms, remaining for a considerable time when kept in fresh water; a constant bloomer, and should find a place in every garden 6d. per packet
 172. **INDICUM (Pomponé)**—Choice double mixed; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
 173. **JAPONICUM**—The Japanese long-petalled or fringed varieties, now so popular; mixed colours; 3 ft. 6d. per packet

CHINESE PRIMROSE.

(See *Primula Chineensis*.)

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Cineraria—Hybrida Grandiflora.

CINERARIA.

My importations of these favourite flowers are of acknowledged superiority, the Nana Grandiflora (dwarf) being especially fine. The Cineraria is a fine greenhouse plant, or even in the shade for early Spring blooms. Cineraria Maritima is grown for its foliage only, which makes a nice silvery edging.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow Oct., Nov. and Dec.

- 174. **HYBRIDA**—Extra choice, mixed colours; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{1}{6}$ per packet
- 175. **HYBRIDA**—Fine mixed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ per packet
- 176. **HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA**—Large-flowered, prize, splendid, mixed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{2}{-}$ per packet
- 177. **HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA NANA**—Large-flowered, semi-dwarf, prize varieties, splendid strain; 1 ft. $\frac{2}{-}$ per packet
- 178. **POLYANTHA (Stellata)**—Fine, small-flowered varieties, excellent for cutting and decorative purposes; mixed; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{1}{-}$ per packet

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, August to October.

- 179. **MARITIMA**—An ornamental foliage plant, with large silvery leaves; 1 ft. $\frac{3}{d}$. per packet

CLARKIA.

An old favourite, the varieties of which are very showy.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 180. **FINEST MIXED VARIETIES**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{3}{d}$. pkt.

CLIANTHUS.

Magnificent plants, which should be grown in light, rich soil. The flowers are among the most beautiful of the Australian natives. It is advisable to soak the seeds, until the skins burst, in warm water; then sow thinly, and let remain, as they are difficult to transplant.

Hardy Biennial—Sow September to November.

- 181. **DAMPIERI** (Sturt's Desert Pea)—Flowers in clusters, drooping, pea-shaped, several inches in length, of a brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of each flower; 4 ft. $\frac{6}{d}$. pkt.
- Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
- 182. **PUNICEUS** (Glory Pea)—Splendid scarlet flowering shrub; 6 ft. $\frac{6}{d}$. per packet

AMPELOPSIS HEDERACEA.

(Virginian Creeper.)

Hardy Perennial—Sow September to November.

- 183. A well-known climber, with olive-green foliage, which turns to bright scarlet, crimson, and orange in the Autumn $\frac{6}{d}$. per packet

BRYONOPSIS.

A climbing annual of great beauty, bearing green fruits (not edible), which change in colour, as the season advances, to bright scarlet striped with white.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 184. **LACINIOSA ERYTHROCARPA**; 10 ft. $\frac{3}{d}$. pkt.

CALAMPELIS.

A quick growing climber, attaining the height of 10 ft. in a season, and bearing profusely clusters of orange-coloured flowers.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 185. **ECCREMOCARPUS SCABRA** $\frac{6}{d}$. per packet

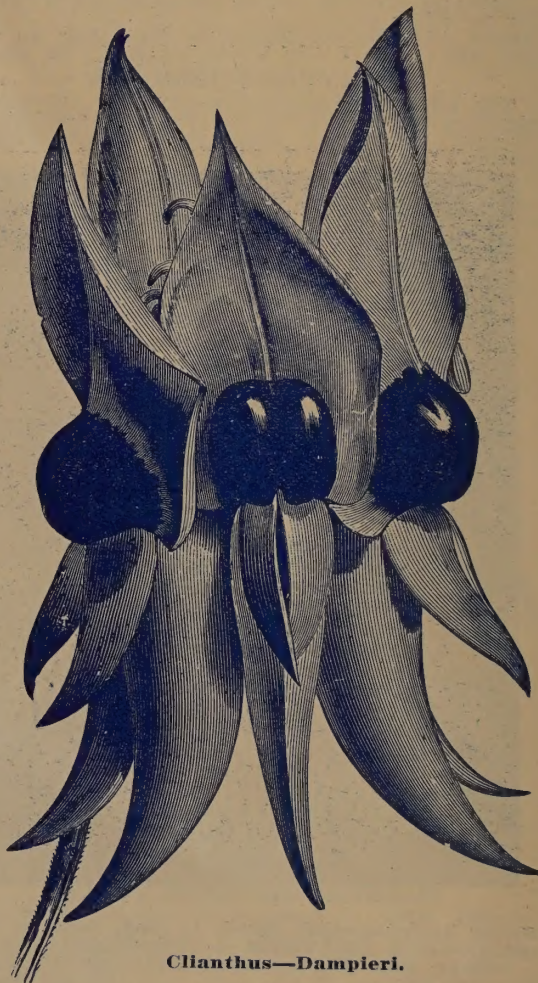
CANARY CREEPER.

(Tropæolum Canariensis.)

There is no more desirable plant in cultivation than this. It is of rapid growth, and produces an abundance of yellow fringed flowers.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 186. **CANARY CREEPER** $\frac{3}{d}$. per packet



Clanthus—Dampieri.

CLEMATIS.

Well-known hardy climbing plant, sweet scented.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
187. FINE MIXED 6d. per packet

COBAEA.

A fine Summer climbing plant, quick growing, and bearing large bell shaped flowers.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

188. SCANDENS—Purple; 20 ft. . . . 6d. per packet
189. SCANDENS—White; 20 ft. . . . 6d. per packet

CONVOLVULUS.

(Morning Glory).

This is one of the most popular climbers in cultivation.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to April, Aug. to Nov.

190. MAJOR (Morning Glory)—Fine mixed varieties 3d. per packet

191. MAJOR, DOUBLE—Of rapid growth, and produces its double flowers very freely. They are white, with a slight spot of red or of blue at the base of the larger petals. About 80 per cent. of the seedlings will reproduce themselves true from seed; the remainder will flower semi-double or single 6d. per packet

192. GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—Splendid climbers. The exquisite beauty and enormous size of the flowers, with their innumerable markings and shadings, command the admiration of all flower lovers. Mixed 6d. per packet

DOLICHOS.

Beautiful climbing plants, of free growth, flowering in clusters; 10 ft.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, August to October.

193. LABLAB—Purple 3d. per packet
194. ALBA—White 3d. per packet
195. LIGNOSUS—Quick growing, bearing purple, pea-shaped flowers 3d. per packet

HUMULUS JAPONICUS.

Ornamental and rapid growing climber, with similar foliage to the Common Hop, and invaluable for trellis work, verandahs, etc.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to April, Aug. to Nov.

196. JAPANESE HOP 3d. per packet

IPOMOEA.

This beautiful genus, like the Convolvulus, to which it is closely allied, is most useful in covering trellises, arbors, or unsightly objects.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to April, Aug. to Nov.

197. BONA NOX, EVENING GLORY—Flowers blue, large, and fragrant; 10 ft. . . . 3d. per packet

198. COCCINEA STAR IPOMOEA — Bright scarlet, 10 ft. 3d. per packet

199. GRANDIFLORA MORMORATA, VARIEGATED MORNING GLORY—Beautiful variety, flowers mixed; 10 ft. 3d. per packet

200. LIMBATA—Blue and white; 10 ft. . . 3d. pkt.

201. MEXICANA HYBRIDA (Hybrid Moon Flower)—Often measures five to six inches across. They open in the early evening, and continue in great effect until 10 or 12 o'clock the next morning 6d. per packet

202. MEXICANA GRANDIFLORA ALBA—The great white Moonflower 6d. per packet

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
203. IPOMOEA LEARI — Beautiful purple blue, changing to red; 10 ft. 6d. per packet

KUDZA VINE.

(Pueraria Thunbergiana or Jack and the Bean Stalk Vine.)

Hardy Perennial—Sow September to November.

204. KUDZA VINE—A splendid climber, with purplish violet Wistaria-like flowers. The large bright green leaves afford a dense shade, and is invaluable for covering arbors, fences, old buildings, etc. 6d. per packet

KENNEDYA.

Handsome Trailing Plants, fine for verandahs or trellises.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
205. FINE MIXED 3d. per packet

LATHYRUS.

(Everlasting Pea.)

Very ornamental, free flowering plants; useful for covering trellises, old stumps, fences, or walls; growing in any soil.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
206. MIXED 3d. per packet
207. WHITE 3d. per packet

LATHYRUS.

(Pubescens.)

207a. A magnificent, vigorous growing perennial. The plants are literally covered with long spikes of bloom of a lovely pale blue. Most of the flowers are exquisitely shaded with lavender; and as this splendid Pea continues blooming for about five months in the year, some idea of its productiveness may be imagined. The flowers are unrivalled for house decoration, as they will remain fresh in water for a week or ten days. The seed germinates readily in any ordinary garden soil, and, if sown early, will bloom the first year.

Seed, 6d. per packet.

We can also offer strong plants at 1/6 each.

LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.

Exceedingly ornamental climbing plants, with large and handsome flowers; very effective for conservatory or garden decoration.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
208. SCANDENS—Rosy purple, 10 ft. . . 6d. packet

MANDEVILLEA SUAVEOLENS.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

209. SUAVEOLENS — Beautiful, sweet scented climber, of vigorous growth, and trumpet-shaped white flowers 3d. per packet

MINA LOBATA.

A charming climber, very singular and attractive, and requiring a sheltered position. A plant of striking beauty, which produces its flowers in abundance.

Half-hardy Annual—Sow September to November.
210. MINA LOBATA—Orange and scarlet . . 6d. pkt.

MAURANDIA.

Beautiful climbers; cannot be too highly recommended for training on trellis work, verandahs, etc. Bloom the first season from seed.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

211. BARCLAYANA—Rich violet, 10 ft. . . 3d. pkt.
212. FINEST MIXED COLOURS—10 ft. . . 3d. pkt.

NASTURTIIUM.

Valuable Summer flowering plants; stand any amount of drought, growing vigorously and flowering freely. They flower better, however, in a poor, rocky soil, as a rich one has a tendency to make them "run to leaf."

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Sept.

213. TALL KING THEODORE—A fine variety of deep coloured, rich crimson flowers . . 3d. packet

214. TALL VARIETIES—Fine mixed . . . 3d. pkt.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS.

Hardy Perennials—Sow September to November.

215. PASSION FRUIT—A well-known climbing plant, the fruit of which is very delicious 3d. per packet

PHASEOLUS.

(Snail Flower.)

Hardy Perennials—Sow September to November.

216. CARACALLA — A very pretty and singular climbing plant, producing spikes of lilac-coloured flowers, which are curiously curled and twisted 6d. per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

THUNBERGIA.

Ornamental, free blooming climbers, of rapid growth, handsome foliage, and much admired flowers.

Half-hardy Annual—Sow September to November.
217. MIXED VARIETIES—4 ft. . . . 3d. per packet

TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.

Most desirable creeper, of quick growth, and most suited in an open aspect. The pretty foliage and numerous colours give a nice contrast to the shrubbery and garden.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
218. FINE MIXED 3d. per packet

COBAEA SCANDENS.

(See Climbers.)

COCKSCOMB.

(See Celosia.)



Cockscomb—Variegated.

COLEUS.

Saved from the very finest new Hybrid Coleus, which is certain to produce splendid varieties.
219. CHOICEST HYBRIDS—1½ ft. . . 1/6 per packet

COLLINSIA.

Very pretty plants, with purple, blue, and white flowers.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to April, Aug. to Nov.
220. MIXED—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

COLLOMIA.

Used for border beds; flowers buff coloured.
Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
221. GRANDIFLORA—1 ft. 3d. per packet

COLUMBINE.

(See Aquilegia.)

CONVOLVULUS.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to April, Aug. to Nov.
222. MINOR—Fine mixed varieties, dwarf 3d. pkt.

CONVOLVULUS.

(Morning Glory.)
(See Climbers.)

CORNFLOWER.

(See Centaurea Cyanus.)

COSMIDIUM.

A beautiful Coreopsis-like annual, with large and very showy flowers.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
223. BURRIDGEANUM—Crimson, brown, and yellow, 2 ft. 3d. per packet

COSMOS.

(Cosmea), Mammoth Varieties.

Very showy, free flowering annuals, of great popularity, and not without reason, for their stately growth and variety of colours give a splendid effect in any garden. They are of easy culture, and will well repay the grower for the little trouble they take to culture. The flowers are borne on long stalks, and much valued for vase decorations.

Hardy Annuals—Sow September to December.

224. BIPINNATA—Purplish rose, very pretty, 4ft. 3d. per packet

225. BIPINNATA ALBA—Large white flowers, excellent for cutting, 4 ft. 3d. per packet

226. BIPINNATA PURPUREA—Purple, very fine, 4 ft. 3d. per packet

227. BIPINNATA HYBRIDA—Mixed, comprises all shades of colour; very effective; 4ft. . . 3d. pkt.

228. KLONDYKE—The flowers run in size from 2 to 3 in. in diameter, and show a rich glow of orange yellow; foliage somewhat broader than that of the Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida . . 6d. pkt.

229. LADY LENNOX—Magnificent giant, shell pink blooms, of great substance. The flowers last a long time in water 6d. per packet

COWSLIP.

In very early Spring this is a very useful plant for borders; an old English favourite.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
230. FINE MIXED ENGLISH—¾ ft. . . 6d. packet

CYCLAMEN.

Valued greenhouse plants, the rich blooms of which are used by bouquet makers to give variety to make up baskets and bouquets. A most lovely pot plant.

Half-hardy Perennials—Sow Sept. to Dec.

231. PERSICUM GIGANTEUM—A great improvement on the older sort, mixed, ¾ ft.; . . 1/6 packet

232. PERSICUM PAPILIO, FRINGED—“Butterfly Cyclamen.” This may fairly be termed the most striking novelty amongst florists' flowers. The raiser has succeeded in enriching the genus Cyclamen by large flowering fringed varieties, which not only differ radically in form from those hitherto existing, but also show a series of new colours of surprising beauty . . 6d. pkt.
(For Bulbs, see Bulb List.)



DAISY.

(See Bellis Perennis.)

DAHLIA.

Beautiful class of bulbous plants, and much valued for their continued Summer flowering. The Cactus variety is very fine and popular.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
233. DOUBLE—Mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet
234. SINGLE—Mixed, 5 ft. 6d. per packet

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Dianthus—Salmon Queen.

- 235. SINGLE PERFECTION OR GIANT, MIXED—** A splendid giant, single flowering strain, the seed being gathered from the largest and broadest petalled flowers only, varying in diameter from four to five and a half inches . . . **6d. per packet**
- 236. DOUBLE CACTUS —** Large flowered, very choice, saved from the newest and best named varieties . . . **1/- per packet**
- 237. POMPONE—**Double mixed . . . **6d. per packet**
- 238. CACTUS VARIETIES—**Mixed, single, double, and semi-double, 5 ft. . . **6d. per packet**
- 239. CHEAL'S TOM THUMB, THE DWARF BEDDERS—**Mixed, 12 in. high, for borders or bedding. Close, compact habit of growth, and they produce a dense mass of flowers of the most brilliant colours . . . **6d. per packet**
- 240. SINGLE CACTUS —** Their most important characteristics are the twisted or fluted petals, similar to those of the Double Cactus, while the range of colour they embrace is quite rich and varied.

DATURA.

(Trumpet Flower.)

Showy variety, with double mixed flowers; very effective, sweet scented.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 241. FASTUOSA HUBERIANA—**Fine double varieties, mixed . . . **3d. per packet**

DELPHINIUM.

(Perennial Larkspur.)

One of the most showy plants grown. They produce spikes of gorgeous blooms, and last a long time in flower.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 242. NUDICAULE—**Of dwarf, compact habit, novel and striking scarlet flowers, 1½ ft. . . **6d. packet**
- 243. LAVANDA—**Deep rosy lavender . . **6d. packet**
- 244. FORMOSUM—**Blue and white; flowers the first year, 3 ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 245. BLUE BUTTERFLY—**Brilliant deep blue . . **6d. per packet**
- 246. ELATUM, LE MASTODONTE—**A beautiful variety, bearing very large dark blue flowers, and comes true from seed; 2 ft. . . **6d. per packet**
- 247. FINEST MIXED HYBRIDS—**2 ft. . . **3d. packet**

DESERT PEA.

(See Clianthus Dampieri.)

DIANTHUS.

A showy class of annuals, and produces a beautiful show of flowers during the Spring.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 248. CHINENSIS, fl. pl. (China or India Pink)—**Finest double mixed; 1 ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 249. CHINENSIS ALBA fl. pl.—**Double white **3d. pkt.**
- 250. HEDDEWIGI fl. pl.—**Very beautiful mixed colours; 1 ft. . . **3d. per packet**



Dianthus—Chinensis, Double.

- 251. HEDDEWIGI DIADEMATUS fl. pl. (Diadem Pink)—**A striking variety, of dwarf and compact growth. Flowers densely double, comprising all shades of colour; 1 ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 252. IMPERIALIS, fl. pl. (Double Imperial Pink)—**Fine mixed; 1 ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 253. LACINIATUS, SALMON QUEEN—**A beautiful acquisition to the Annual Pinks. Its flowers are of the most brilliant salmon colour imaginable, changing into salmony rose when fading; 10 to 12 inches . . . **3d. per packet**
- 254. HEDDEWIGI, THE BRIDE—**A striking variety of a bushy habit; the flowers are white, with a purple centre; very pretty; 1 ft. . . **3d. per pkt.**
- 255. PLUMARIUS, PHEASANT-EYE PINK—**Single very fragrant; ¾ ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 256. HEDDEWIGI, EASTERN QUEEN—**Beautiful and showy pink, producing rose coloured flowers; very showy; 1 ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 257. HEDDEWIGI, SINGLE MIXED—**Undoubtedly a beautiful annual; the shades and markings give a fine effect to the flower garden; height, 1 ft. . . **3d. per packet**

DIANTHUS BARBATUS.

(See Sweet William.)



Dianthus—Plumarius.

DIDISCUS COERULEUS.

(Blue Lace Flower.)

- 258. Actually a native of Western Australia, it needed the flower growers in California to make this charming annual popular in Australia. In the United States it is in great demand on account of the colour, which is a rare and exquisite shade of clear light blue. The foliage is graceful, and the blooms, which are formed of a**

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Dianthus—Diademalus Double.

number of small florets from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, are carried on long stout stems, which make them excellent for cut flower purposes. The plants grow from 18 to 24 inches high .. 1/- pkt.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS.

(Bleeding Heart.)

A very popular and lovely plant, for growing either in pots or in the open ground, bearing flowers of rose and white, suspended on stalks in a drooping habit, in the shape of a heart. The plants, after being pricked out of the seed bed, form themselves into bulbs, from which they flower in the Spring, afterwards dying back and making fresh foliage again the following year from stronger and more numerous tubers.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

259. **DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS**—½ ft. .. 1/- pkt.

DIGITALIS.

(Foxglove.)

Handsome ornamental plants, of stately growth and varied colours; very showy.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

260. **IVERY'S SPOTTED**—Mixed; a splendid variety, and great improvement on the old sort; 3 ft. .. 3d. per packet

261. **GLOXINAEFLORA**—Popular class, giving a good display of spotted flowers, mixed colours; 3 ft. .. 3d. per packet

DIMORPHOTECA.

Excellent Annuals, of easy culture, with Marguerite-like blossoms, 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter. It should be transplanted in a sunny position, where it will blossom all the Summer.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to November.

262. **AURANTIACA**—Rich orange gold; 1 ft. .. 6d. per packet

263. **AURANTIACA HYBRIDA** — They vary in colour from the purest white to reddish yellow, changing from pale salmon rose to deep salmony orange. These new hybrids deserve being as highly recommended as the parent, which is so much admired for its prominent qualities .. 6d. per packet

DOLICHOS.

(See Climbers.)

ERYSIMUM.

Showy, free flowering, and desirable plants; very effective in beds or mixed borders.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

264. **ARKANSANUM**—Sulphur yellow; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

265. **PEROFFSKIANUM** — Beautiful shade of orange; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

(Californian Poppy.)

Very profuse blooming plants, of extremely rich and beautiful colours.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

266. **CALIFORNICA** — Bright yellow, with rich orange centre; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

267. **CROCEA ALBA**, fl. pl.—Produces beautiful double white flowers; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

268. **CROCEA**, fl. pl.—A double flowering variety, flowers bright orange scarlet, shading off to salmon red. An abundant bloomer; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

269. **CARMINEA**—Large flowered, with beautiful rose cardinal blossoms; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

270. **FINE MIXED**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

271. **MARITIMA**—Whitish grey foliage; flowers bright light yellow, with deep orange and very distinct spots at the base of each petal .. 3d. pkt.

EVENING SCENTED STOCK.

(See Matthiola Bicornis.)

FERNS.

Choice Ferns, comprising some of the rarest and most desirable varieties for greenhouse, fernery, and outdoor cultivation.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to May, Aug. to Oct.

272. **TALL FERNS** .. 1/- per packet

273. **DWARF FERNS** .. 1/- per packet

FEVERFEW.

(See Pyrethrum.)

FORGET-ME-NOT.

(See Myosotis.)

FOXGLOVE.

(See Digitalis.)

FREESIA.

A hardy and very sweet flowering plant, fine for cut flowers, and largely grown by florists. Bulbs can also be supplied. (See Bulb List.)

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

274. **HYBRIDS**—Finest mixed; 1 ft. .. 3d. per packet

FUCHSIA.

My seed of this well-known and beautiful plant has been saved from a splendid collection of named varieties.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

275. **FINE MIXED**—Single and double .. 1/6 pkt.



Eschscholtzia—Crocea, Double.

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta Varieties are best for Pot Culture.



Godetia—Lady Albemarle.

GAILLARDIA.

Striking looking class, presenting quite a diversity of colour. Very effective and showy bedding plants, noted for size and brilliancy of their flowers, and much used for buttonholes and bouquets.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

276. **PICTA ALBA MARGINATA**—White-edged; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

277. **PICTA**—Fine mixed colours; 1½ ft. . . 3d. pkt.

278. **PICTA LORENZIANA**—Mixed double flowering; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

279. **GRANDIFLORA**—Mixed colours; 2 ft. . 3d. pkt.

GEUM.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

280. **COCCINEUM**, fl. pl., Mrs. Bradshaw—The flowers, which are of the brightest scarlet, are borne on strong stems, and measure 2½ to 3 inches across, are nearly double, with large, waved petals of great substance. They retain their colour in the most brilliant sunshine, and stand well in water, which also gives an additional value to the plant for cut flowers and table decoration 6d. per packet

GERANIUM.

(See Pelargonium.)

GERBERA JAMESONI

(African Daisy.)

GERBERA JAMESONI (African Daisy)—Perennials, requiring a warm sunny situation, with well drained, light soil. In cold climates the plants should be protected in the winter season.

281. **NEW HYBRIDS**—These are hybrids of the favourite Gerbera Jamesoni, and include a great range of colours, from pure white through shades of pale yellow, red and salmon to orange rose, scarlet and crimson. The flowers are well formed and borne on long strong stems, making them admirably suitable for all kinds of floral decoration 1/6 per packet

GLADIOLUS.

One of the most popular of the decorative plants. Producing long spikes of gorgeous flowers, embracing a range of beautiful colours.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Feb. to April, Oct. to Dec.

282. **CANDAVENSIS**—Splendid mixed . . 6d. packet

283. **CHILDSI**—Large blooms, mixed . . 6d. packet

284. **HYBRIDIS PRAECOX**—New early flowering, mixed 6d. per packet

(For Bulbs, see Bulb List.)

GLOBE AMARANTHUS.

Remarkably handsome everlasting; very showy for bouquets.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

285. **WHITE**—1 ft. 3d. per packet

286. **NANA COMPACTA**—Dwarf variety, compact habit, mixed; ½ ft. 3d. per packet

287. **MIXED**—All colours; 1 ft. . . 3d. per packet

GLOXINIA.

A superb genus of greenhouse plants, profuse bloomers, of great beauty and diversity of colours.

Half-hardy Perennial—Sow Sept. to Nov.

288. **FINEST MIXED**—From a choice collection; 1 ft. 1/6 per packet



Godetia—Duchess of Albany.

GODETIA.

Well worthy of extended cultivation; their delicate tints of purple and pink have long made them great favourites. The varieties here offered are of a brilliant and profuse flowering class, easily cultivated, and should be in every garden; very compact growth.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

289. **LADY ALBEMARLE**—Flowers large, of an intense, carmine crimson shade, the edges of the petals being suffused with pale lilac; profuse bloomer; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

290. **WHITNEYI, BRILLIANT**—Rich carmine, shading off to light rose at the points of the petals; free flowering; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

291. **THE BRIDE**—White, with crimson centre; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

"Nice" Stocks, Early Winter Large-Flowering, Make a Good Display.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

- 292. DUCHESS OF ALBANY**—A superb variety, producing a profusion of large, handsome, satin white flowers; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **3d. per packet**
- 293. BIJOU**—The flowers are snow white, with a bright, pink spot at the base of each petal; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 294. FAIRY QUEEN**—Large white flowers, passing to blush, with carmine spots at the base of each petal; a most beautiful variety; very floriferous; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 295. FINE MIXED** **3d. per packet**

GYPSOPHYLLA.

Free flowering little plants for rock-work or small beds, also hanging baskets and edgings.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 296. MURALIS**—A charming little plant, covered with beautiful pink blossoms; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . **3d. packet**
- 297. ELEGANS**—White, fine for bouquets; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **3d. per packet**
- 298. GRANDIFLORA**—A splendid variety, the flowers being pure white, and very large compared with the older varieties; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- Hardy Perennial**—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
- 299. PANICULATA**—Pure white . . **3d. per packet**

HEARTSEASE OR PANSY.

(See Pansy.)

HELIANTHUS.

(Sunflower.)

Tall growing plants, with large and showy flowers. The varieties offered are really the best, and highly recommended for all gardens.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to November.

- 300. CALIFORNICUS**, fl. pl. — Extra large and double; 5 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 301. GLOBULUS FISTULOSUS**—Flowers very large and globular formed, of a bright, rich saffron colour; 6 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 302. MACROPHYLLUS GIGANTEUS**—A large growing variety; 6 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 303. CHRYSANTHEMUM, FLOWERED DOUBLE**—Double flowers, lacinated petals . . **3d. per packet**
- 304. PERUVIANS**—Double yellow flowers; 5 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 305. HENRY WILDE**—Tall, single flowers, small, black centre, surrounded by a row of bright golden petals overlapping each other; very effective; 5 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 306. CUCUMERIFOLIUS, OR MINIATURE**—Of very branching habit, and blooms profusely throughout the season; flowers 2 inches in diameter; orange yellow, with black centre; 3 ft. . **3d. pkt.**
- 307. LARGE RUSSIAN**—Very large single variety; 8 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 308. CUCUMERIFOLIUS, STELLA** — This annual Sunflower attains a height of 3 to 4 ft., and differs from the Helianthus Cucumerifolius, or Miniature Sunflower, by its large and better formed flowers of the purest golden yellow, with a black disc **3d. per packet**
- 309. DOUBLE MULTIFLOR**—Distinct; instead of being branchy, and bearing the flowers at the end of the shoots, this plant is pyramidal in shape, and the flowers are produced in immense numbers at the base of each leaf . . **3d. packet**
- 310. HYBRIDUS**—A type of the Miniature Sunflower, embracing both double and semi-double flowers, of colours ranging in white, yellow and sulphur; 3 ft. **6d. per packet**
- 311. ARGYROPHYLLUS**—A fine addition to the Sunflowers, with beautiful silvery foliage; 5 ft. **3d. per packet**
- 312. PRIMROSE**—A beautiful, large-flowered Sunflower, of a primrose or sulphur colour; height, 5 ft. **3d. per packet**

- 313. LAETIFLORUS**—A variety of the Perennial Sunflower now so much grown by florists and others for cut flowers. A very showy Autumn flowering plant, growing in almost any situation. The flowers are of a rich saffron yellow, semi-double, and good size, coming into bloom when the annual species have finished; 5 ft. . . **6d. pkt.**
- 314. RED SUNFLOWER**—This is the nearest approach to a Red Sunflower. It is similar to the large single Sunflower, but the dark centre of the flower is surrounded by a band of purple or chestnut red, the tips of the petals showing the original yellow **3d. per packet**

HELICHRYSUM.

(Everlasting Flower.)

Flowers mostly used for bouquets, for which they are cut before the blooms are expanded, and dried in the shade.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 315. BRACTEATUM**—Yellow; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . **3d. packet**
- 316. BRACTEATUM ALBUM**—White; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **3d. per packet**
- 317. MONSTROSUM**—Finest double, mixed; 2 ft. . . **3d. per packet**
- 318. NANUM**—Dwarf double, mixed; 1 ft. . **3d. pkt.**

HELIOTROPE.

Well-grown fragrant plants, fine for bedding.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 319. FINEST MIXED**—18 inches . . **6d. per packet**
- 320. QUEEN MARGUERITE**—Immense heads of rich dark blue flowers, richly perfumed, produced in great abundance; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **6d. per packet**

HEUCHERA.

321. HEUCHERA—An extremely useful race of Hardy Perennials, especially suitable for borders. The flowers are borne on long spikes, are particularly useful for cutting, and remain fresh a long time in water. Heucheras are especially recommended for the Home Garden

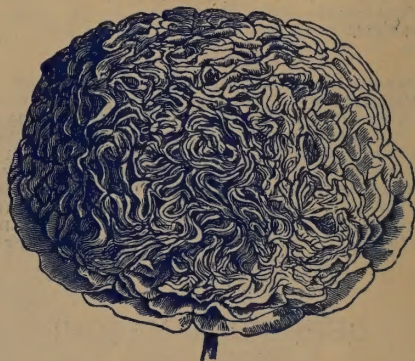
- 322. HYBRIDA, MIXED** — A fine strain containing several shades **6d. per packet**
- 323. SANGUINEA**—Crimson scarlet . . **6d. packet**

HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

A very ornamental and showy plant, colour rich cream, with brown centre.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 324. AFRICANUS**— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. **3d. per packet**



Hollyhock—Chater's Prize.

HOLLYHOCK.

Old garden favourites, too well known to need description.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 325. CHATER'S PRIZE STRAIN**—Splendid mixed; unsurpassed by any other in cultivation; 5 ft. **1/- per packet**
- 326. EXTRA CHOICE**—Double, finest mixed; 5 ft. . . **6d. per packet**
- 327. FINE MIXED**—Good varieties . . **3d. per packet**

HONESTY.

Interesting plants, suitable for shrubberies. The seed vessels are like transparent silver.

Hardy Biennial—Sow August to October.

328. FINE MIXED— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

HUMEA ELEGANS.

Graceful, sweet scented plant, most attractive, either in the conservatory or on the lawn. Flowers of ruby red, produced in drooping habits.

Half-hardy Biennial—Sow September to November.

329. HUMEA ELEGANS—5 ft. 3d. per packet

HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA.

Hardy Annual—Sow August to November.

330. A showy and pretty annual, with rich golden yellow flowers, very fine for cut blooms; height, 1 ft. 6d. per packet

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS.

(The Cape Hyacinth.)

A most striking and beautiful plant, bearing drooping white flowers of exquisite fragrance.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

331. HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—2 ft. . . 3d. packet

IBERIS.

(See Candytuft.)

ICE PLANT.

(See Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum.)

INDIAN PINK.

(See Dianthus.)

INDIAN SHOT.

(See Cannas.)

IPOMOPSIS.

Most beautiful plants, with long spikes of dazzling orange and scarlet flowers.

Hardy Biennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

332. IPOMOPSIS—Fine mixed; 3 ft. . . 3d. packet

IPOMOEA.

(See Climbers.)

JAPANESE IRIS.

(Giant Japanese Iris.)

Extremely beautiful, ranging in shades from pure white, through various shades of violet blue to the darkest purple.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

333. IRIS KAEMPFERI—Mixed colours . . 6d. pkt.
(See also Bulb List.)

JAPANESE HOP.

(See Climbers, Humulus, Japonicus.)

KAULFUSSIA AMELLOIDES.

Desirable plants, of dwarf habit and compact growth, for small beds and borders.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

334. FINE MIXED— $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 3d. per packet

KENNEDYA.

(See Climbers.)

KOCHIA TRICOPHYLLA CHILDSII.

(Summer Cypress or Burning Bush.)

335. A Charming Summer Annual Foliage Plant, with light pea green foliage which changes in the Autumn to blood red, hence the name of Burning Bush. The plants attain a height of from 30 to 36 inches. The foliage is valuable for decorative purposes, and will keep fresh in water for over a week. Sow the seed in the Spring 3d. per packet

LANTANA HYBRIDA.

The varieties of Lantana are very numerous. The flowers are borne on verbenal-like heads, embracing every shade of pink, purple, orange, and white.

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

336. MIXED—3 ft. 3d. per packet

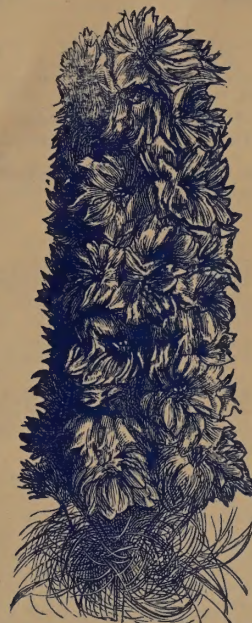
LARKSPUR.

(Annual Delphinium.)

A most desirable and beautiful genus of flowering plants, very showy.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to April, Aug. to Nov.

337. DWARF ROCKET—Finest mixed, double; 1 ft. 3d. per packet



Larkspur—Dwarf Rocket.

338. TALL ROCKET—Finest mixed, double; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

339. EMPEROR—Of symmetrical, bushy habit, mixed; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

340. EMPEROR BLUE—Produces large spikes of dark blue flowers; invaluable for cut blooms; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. per packet

341. HYACINTH FLOWERED—Very elegant dwarf variety; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

342. DOUBLE STOCK, FLOWERED—Finest mixed colours 3d. per packet

343. ROSY SCARLET—Very brilliant stock flowered variety, excellent for florists; 2 ft. . . 6d. pkt.

LATHYRUS.

(Everlasting Pea.)

(See Climbers.)

LEPTOSYNE.

A splendid Winter flowering annual, producing flowers of a golden yellow hue. Known to most people as Yellow Marguerite Daisy.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

344. MARITIMA, YELLOW—3 ft. . . 6d. per packet

345. STILLMANII—A beautiful large variety, with rich golden yellow flower, blooming six weeks after sowing. Fine for cutting; 3 ft. . . 6d. pkt.

LIMNANTHES DOUGLASSI.

A dwarf-growing plant, obtaining its best development in a moist and shady situation.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

346. YELLOW AND WHITE—Fragrant; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

LINARIA.

A particularly effective plant in rockwork or ribbon lines, exceedingly pretty, with Antirrhinum-like blossoms.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

347. BIPARTITA ALBA—White; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 3d. packet
348. HENDERSONI ERICOIDES—Pretty and distinct, dwarf and compact, and wonderfully free flowering. The plant grows only 8 inches high, but branches out laterally to the space of 10 inches, giving the plant somewhat the appearance of a Heath. Colour, purplish violet . . . 3d. per packet

349. RETICULATA AUREA PURPUREA—Beautiful and effective, of golden yellow and purple flower; very showy, fine bedding variety; 1 ft. . . 3d. pkt.
350. FINE MIXED 3d. per packet

LINUM.

(Flowering Flax.)

The varieties of this are conspicuous for their brilliant colours; fine for edging and beds.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

351. GRANDIFLORA RUBRUM—Scarlet; 1 ft. . . 3d. per packet

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
352—PERENNE—Blue (Perennial Flax) . . 3d. pkt.

LOBELIA.

Dwarf-growing plants, admirably adapted for ribbon borders and for hanging baskets; exceedingly pretty and profuse blooming, fine compact growth, with very bright coloured flowers.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

353. CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA—Dark blue, excellent for edging and carpet bedding, very fine variety, highly recommended; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . 6d. pkt.

354. SPECIOSA—One of the most effective varieties for bedding, blue; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

355. PRIMA DONNA—Compact and dwarf, with velvety maroon flowers, beautiful; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . 3d. pkt.

356. ROYAL PURPLE—One of the finest varieties grown; very compact habit, with dark stalk and dark blue flower, and distinct white eyes; splendid; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. per packet

357. FINEST MIXED ERINUS VARIETIES— $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . 3d. per packet

358. HYBRIDA SAPPHIRE—The blossoms of this new Lobelia are unusually large, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across. The flowers are of a beautiful deep blue, with a clearly defined pure white eye, and are thickly set on the long, graceful sprays of foliage. Nothing can surpass it as an ornament for hanging baskets or flower stands; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . 1/- per packet

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.
359. QUEEN VICTORIA—Brilliant scarlet; a fine pot plant (Specialty); 1 ft. . . . 1/- per packet



Lobelia—Cardinalis—Queen Victoria.



Lobelia—Crystal Palace Compacta.

360. CARDINALIS FIREFLY—The finest perennial Lobelia yet sent out. The colour is of the richest and most dazzling crimson, with very large flowers. For bedding or pot culture it can be highly recommended 1/- per packet

361. BARNARD'S PERPETUAL—The flowers are of the most ultramarine blue, ornamented with a pure white marking at the base of each of the two lower petals; compact in habit; fine for growing in pots or bedding-out work . . 6d. pkt.

LOPHOSPERMUM SCANDENS.

(See Climbers.)

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

(See Nigella.)

LUPINUS.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

362. AFFINUS—Blue, white, and purple; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 3d. per packet

363. CRUICKSHANKII—Blue, white, yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. . 3d. per packet

364. DRUNNETTII—Violet, brown, yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. . 3d. per packet

365. HYBRIDIS ATROCCINEUS—Scarlet and white; 2 ft. 3d. per packet

366. MIXED VARIETIES 3d. per packet

367. HIRSUTUS—Large blue; 2 ft. . . 3d. per packet

368. LUTENE ROMULUS—Large yellow, very fine; 2 ft. 6d. per packet

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

369. ARBOREUS ALBUS—Pretty and distinct flowers, pure white; 1 ft. 6d. per packet

370. BLUE PEARL—Rich deep shade of blue with yellow centre; 2 ft. 3d. per packet

371. PINK PEARL—One of the New Hybrid varieties. The flowers are shell-pink shading to lighter pink at the top with a dainty gold spot on the back of the petal 3d. per packet

372. POLYPHYLLUS—Choice mixed; $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. . . 3d. pkt.

373. POLYPHYLLUS, ELLIOT'S SWEET-SCENTED (New)—New strain, handsome spikes of self or bi-coloured flowers, great range of colour, including pinks, fawn, purple rose, etc., deliciously scented 6d. per packet

374. POLYPHYLLUS, DOWNER'S (New)—This fine strain contains a fine range of colours, many new to Lupinus, fine bold spikes and early, flowering first year from seed . . 6d. per packet

375. POLYPHYLLUS HARKNESS' HYBRIDS—Wonderful mixture, containing many beautiful art shades of rose, buff, yellow, terra-cotta, mauve and blue 6d. per packet

MANDEVILLEA.

(See Climbers.)

MARGUERITE.

(Or Painted Daisy.)
(See Chrysanthemum.)



Marigold—French Dwarf.

MARIGOLD.

The African is the tallest and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are admirably adapted for small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. Free flowering, with handsome double flowers of beautiful colours.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

376. AFRICAN ORANGE—Double; height, 18 in. **6d. per packet**

377. AFRICAN LEMON—Double; height, 18 in. **6d. per packet**

378. AFRICAN DWARF ORANGE PRINCE—Height about 2 ft., and bears large, well-formed flowers of a glowing orange **6d. per packet**

379. AFRICAN, TALL—Orange, brown, and yellow, mixed; 2 ft. **3d. per packet**

380. FRENCH, DWARF—Orange, brown and yellow, mixed; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**

381. MARIGOLD, FRENCH, "GIANT TREE VARIETY"—This hardy annual grows to a height of from 6 to 8 feet, and will flower almost continuously from January to June. The flowers are of the real Tango shade, and produced in great profusion. It does not possess the objectionable odour peculiar to most Marigolds **6d. per packet**

382. FRENCH, LEGION OF HONOUR—Admirably adapted for beds and borders; flowers golden yellow, blotched with brown; height, 9 inches. **6d. per packet**

(For Pot Marigolds, see Calendula.)

MATTHIOLA BICORNIS.

Evening scented stock. During the daytime the blossoms, of pink and lilac, are partially closed, and scent is slight, but towards evening it expands fully, emitting a delicious fragrance.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

383. MATTHIOLA BICORNIS—1 ft. 3d. packet

MAURANDIA.

(See Climbers.)

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Dwarf-growing plants, well suited for edgings and covering rockwork, producing their star-like flowers in great abundance the whole Summer.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to November.

384. TRICOLOR (Wax Pink)—Mixed colours; ½ ft. **3d. per packet**

Hardy Perennial—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

385. CRYSTALLINUM (Ice Plant)—Trailer, white. **3d. per packet**

MIGNONETTE.

A general favourite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Mignonette is most fragrant on poor soil. The Golden Queen and Machet varieties make fine pot plants.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

386. RESEDA ODORATA—Large flowered variety; 1 ft. **1/- oz.; 3d. per packet**

387. LARGE FLOWERED PYRAMIDAL—Quite distinct from the old large flowered variety; its foliage and flowers are much larger; 2½ ft. **3d. per packet**

388. CRIMSON GIANT—One of the best and most distinct of the large flowering sorts; 2 ft. **3d. per packet**

389. PARSON'S NEW WHITE—Flower nearly white; a distinct variety; 1½ ft. **3d. per packet**

390. MACHET—The plants are dwarf and vigorous; they grow up numerous stout flower stalks, terminated by long and broad spikes of deliciously scented red flowers. It is entirely distinct; 1 ft. **6d. per packet**

391. GOLDEN QUEEN—Flowers of a golden hue, of dwarf and compact habit, highly effective; 1½ ft. **3d. per packet**

392. CRIMSON QUEEN — Very fine, of robust growth; an excellent pot plant, red flowered; 1½ ft. **6d. per packet**

393. GABRIEL—Fine robust growing plant, with large spikes of red blooms; 1½ ft. **6d. packet**

394. GOLDEN MACHET—The plants are of strong, compact habit, with the large, crinkled leaves peculiar to the Machet, and bear long, massive spikes, crowded with golden yellow blossoms **6d. per packet**

395. LORD KITCHENER—A splendid variety, with large spikes of deep red flowers; a great improvement on Machet **6d. per packet**



Mignonette—Pyramidal.

MIMULUS.

(MONKEY FLOWER)

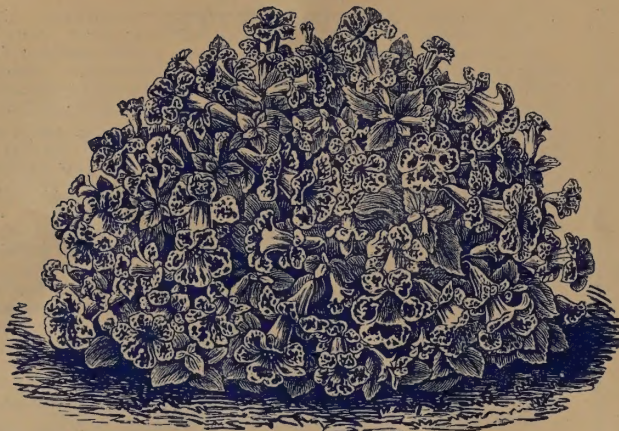
Comprise numerous varieties, with white, sulphur and yellow grounds, spotted crimson, scarlet and pink. Care should be taken to have them grown and flowering in a moist situation, and protected from the sun's rays during the Summer. A beautiful flower, and should be largely cultivated.

Half-hardy Perennials—Sow Sept. to Nov.

396. MOSCHATUS (Musk Plant)—For pots; yellow; 1 ft. **6d. per packet**

397. TIGRINUS — An exceedingly beautiful new blotched and spotted hybrid, mixed; 1 ft. **6d. pkt.**

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Mimulus—Tigrinus.

- 398. TIGRINUS DUPLEX** (Hose in Hose)—A beautiful double flowering variety, choice mixed colours; 1 ft. **6d. per packet**
399. GRANDIFLORUS—A very large flowered new tigered and spotted variety, most beautiful; 1 ft. **6d. per packet**

MINA LOBATA.

(See Climbers.)

MORNING GLORY.

(or **CONVOLVULUS MAJOR**.)

(See Climbers.)

MUSK PLANT.

(See *Mimulus Moschatus*.)

MYOSOTIS.

(**FORGET-ME-NOT.**)

Succeeds best in moist situations, and admirably adapted for borders.

Hardy Perennials—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 400. PALUSTRIS, FORGET-ME-NOT** (True)—Blue; ½ ft. **3d. per packet**
401. ALPESTRIS, ALPINE FORGET-ME-NOT—A very fine variety, of numerous colours, fine mixed; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**
402. DISSITIFLORA—A justly admired large flowering species, blue; 1 ft. **6d. per packet**
403. VICTORIA—Of dwarf globular habit, with pretty sky blue flowers, the centre of which is double. The finest Forget-Me-Not for pot culture; ½ ft. **6d. per packet**

NASTURTIUM.

(**DWARF.**)

Valuable Summer flowering plants; stand any amount of drought, growing vigorously, and flowering freely. They flower better, however, in a poor, rocky soil, as a rich one has a tendency to make them "run to leaf." The "Tom Thumb" varieties are splendid bedding sorts.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 404. KING OF TOM THUMBS**—Crimson scarlet; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**
405. EMPRESS OF INDIA—Is the most perfect of all the dwarf species. A small bushy and compact plant, with dark foliage, flowers deep scarlet crimson; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**
406. TOM THUMB—Mixed; 1 ft. **3d. per packet**

NASTURTIUM.

TALL. (See Climbers.)

NEMESIA.

(**STRUMOSA SUTTONI.**)

Half-hardy Annual—Sow Sept to Nov.

- 407. Charming plant**, and one of the most beautiful annuals that has been introduced for some years past. The colours vary with white, pale and deep yellow, orange-purple, orange-brown, magenta, carmine, etc., etc. The variations in the colours of the flowers are one of the most interesting features of this plant **6d. per packet**

NEMOPHILA.

This is one of the best dwarf genus of plants, of very compact growth, comprising varied and beautiful colours; blooms freely all the Summer.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.
408. FINE MIXED—1 ft. **3d. per packet**

NICOTIANA.

(**VAR. TOBACCO PLANT.**)

Produces freely deliciously sweet-scented, large white tubulous flowers; very fine for bouquets.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow Sept. to Nov.

- 409. AFFINIS**—White; 3 ft. **3d. per packet**
410. SANDERAE—This hardy variety, with its rosy carmine flowers, produces a beautiful effect, either in flower beds or shrubby borders; hardy perennial; 3 ft. **6d. per packet**

NIGELLA.

Free flowering plants of the easiest culture, growing in any garden soil, and producing curious looking flowers.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 411. DAMASCENA NANA** (Devil in a Bush)—Double, blue; 1½ ft. **3d. per packet**
412. HISPANICA (Love in a Mist)—Double white; 1½ ft. **3d. per packet**

NOLANA.

Very pretty trailing plants, with *Convolvulus*-like flowers; excellent for rustic work or hanging baskets; showy also for borders.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

- 413. MIXED**—½ ft. **3d. per packet**

PAINTED DAISIES.

(See *Chrysanthemum*.)

PANSY.

(**HEARTSEASE.**)

My strains of Pansy are carefully selected from the most reliable of the English and Continental sources, and are offered to customers with much confidence. The varieties catalogued are specially recommendable, and should be largely planted for bedding purposes or for bordering. Their continuous flowering during Spring and Summer makes them one of the most desirable plants grown.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Jan. to Apl., Aug. to Oct.

- 414. ODIER or BLOTCHED**—A beautiful strain, perfect in size and form of flower, as well as in beauty and variety of colour; ½ ft. **6d. packet**



Nasturtium—Empress of India.

To obtain a good supply of Flowers from Sweet Peas, sow March to May.



Pansy—Trimardean.

415. **KING GEORGE**—Ultramarine blue, with well defined eyes of purple violet; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. packet
416. **SNOW QUEEN**—Pure satiny white, fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
417. **FAUST, or KING OF THE BLACKS**—Flowers intensely black; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
418. **LORD BEACONSFIELD**—Violet, shading to white, with upper petals; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
419. **GIANT TRIMARDEAU**—Entirely distinct and splendid race, of vigorous and compact growth. The flowers are of good form, mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 6d. pkt.
420. **GIANT WHITE**—A beautiful large white variety, with purple eye, and much grown for bedding purposes; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
421. **GIANT YELLOW**—Fine for bedding; large yellow, with black eye; one of the finest and showiest grown; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. per packet
422. **LARGE FLOWERED LORD BEACONSFIELD**—Flowers large, of good substance, and well defined; flowers abundantly, and is altogether a decided improvement on the old variety. 6d. pkt.
423. **INCOMPARABLE**—Mixed, very superb, of beautifully spotted strains, combined with the numerous distinct colours; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 1/- per packet
424. **GIANT CURLED**—A remarkably new type amongst all the existing Pansies. The chief difference from other Pansies consists in a very original form of the flowers, the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled; in fine mixture . . . 6d. per packet
425. **GIANT MADAME PERRET**—A beautiful variety, the flowers of which are in various wine shades, and quite distinct from any other Pansies, varying from light to dark tints. A favourite variety with florists . . . 6d. per packet
426. **ENGLISH AND FRENCH**—Finest mixed, showy strain, of compact growth; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. . . 6d. packet
427. **GIANT FIVE SPOTTED**—Distinguished by their magnificent and varied colours. There is usually a large "blotch" on each of the five petals, with a surrounding band of some strikingly contrasting colour; flowers of fine substance; a large number are also very fragrant. Mixed colours . . . 6d. per packet
428. **BUGNOT'S GIANT STAINED AND MOTTLED**—Distinct type of Pansies, of greatest merit. The plants are of compact, bushy form; the stems are particularly strong and rigid, holding the flowers upright; blotched, spotted, marbled, veined, striped and blended colours passing through reds in beautiful and indescribable variegation. Mixed colours . . . 1/- per packet
429. **ORDINARY SORT**—Finest mixed; $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3d. pkt.

430. **PURVES' GIANT EXHIBITION**—Finest mixed. A collection of all the finest Pansies procurable; they contain not only giant self-colours, but beautifully marbled and striped kinds; also novelties of recent introduction, and are more floriferous, and richer in colours, as well as perfect formation and size of blooms. Unsurpassed by any other mixture obtainable . . . 2/- per packet
431. **BATH'S EMPRESS MIXTURE**—This selection is more striking and rich in colour than many Pansies yet sent out, and more floriferous than most of the leading named fancy varieties. It comprises the magnificent varieties specially selected for the Royal gardens at Frogmore . . . 2/- per packet
432. **MASTERPIECE**—The flowers are large, of great substance, and of fine rich colouring, with frilled edges . . . 6d. per packet
433. **TRIUMPH OF THE GIANTS**—A new and very fine strain of giant flowering Pansy, similar to the Giant Masterpiece. The plants are very robust, and produce an abundance of large blooms in great variety . . . 1/- per packet

Collection.—One packet each of the following six choice strains:—

PURVES' GIANT EXHIBITION.
BUGNOT'S GIANT STAINED & MOTTLED.
GIANT TRIMARDEAU.
NEW GIANT CURLED.
INCOMPARABLE.
GIANT MADAME PERRET.

Price, 4/- per collection. (No half-collection supplied.)

PASSIFLORA.

(PASSION FRUIT.)
 (See Climbers.)

PELARGONIUM.

Too well known to need describing, except that they are saved from the finest named varieties; beautiful alike for pot culture and in the flower garden.

- Hardy Perennials**—Sow Mar. to Apl., Aug to Oct.
 434. **FANCY VARIETIES**—Splendid strain, in finest mixture; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1/6 per packet
 435. **ZONALE (Single Mixed)**—2 ft. . . 6d. per pkt.

PENTSTEMON.

A well-known class, and general favorite, in continuous bloom from the time they are planted out.

- Hardy Perennial**—Sow Mar. to Apl., Aug to Oct.
 436. **FINE MIXED**—2 ft. 6d. per packet

PETUNIA.

For outdoor decorations in Summer, scarcely any plant equals this. The beauty and fragrance of the flowers, and duration of the blooms, make them great favorites. I specially recommend the varieties catalogued as being very fine.

- Hardy Perennials**—Sow Mar. to Apl., Aug. to Oct.
 437. **HYBRIDA**—Single superb strain, very rich, and highly effective; extra fine mixed; 1 ft. 6d. per packet
 438. **HYBRIDA, INIMITABLE**—Single striped and blotched; a splendid strain of the above variety; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
 439. **HYBRIDA, INIMITABLE BELLE ETOILE**—Beautiful large flowered strain of striped and blotched flowers; 1 ft. 6d. per packet

NANA COMPACTA.

440. **ROSY MORN**—Bright rose with white throat . . . 6d. per packet
 441. **SILVERY LILAC**—Very effective . . . 6d. pkt.
 442. **VIOLACEA**—A wonderful acquisition to the dwarf group. Very compact, free flowering, blooms deep violet . . . 6d. per packet
 443. **DWARF MIXED (Nana Compacta)**—Fine strain of the Nana Compacta dwarf Petunias, containing a number of shades; very useful for bedding 6d. per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

FRINGED SECTION.

(LARGE FLOWERING).

An entirely distinct strain from the ordinary Petunia. The flowers are of an immense size and exquisite colours, shades and markings. The double and single Fimbriata sorts have beautifully fringed petals, making them very attractive.

Single Species.

- 444. GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA**—A giant strain of great size, often 4 to 5 inches across. Most of the flowers are either ruffled or fringed on the edges, but their chief merits are the many varieties of colours, markings, veinings, blotchings, and stripings in the most beautiful combinations; some with charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green, or maroon, running off into intricate veins. Some of the colours are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades. Very fine; highly recommended . . . 1/6 per packet
- 445. FIMBRIATA**—Beautifully fringed, all shades; 1 ft. 1/- per packet
- 446. GRANDIFLORA**—Large flowered, single . . . 1/- per packet
- 447. KERMESINA**—Crimson 1/- per packet

Double Species.

- 448. FIMBRIATA, fl. pl.**—Double fringed, large flowering, comprising all shades of colour; 1 ft. 2/- per packet

PHASEOLUS.

SNAIL FLOWER (See Climbers.)



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Splendens.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Phlox Drummondii is one of the very finest of annual plants, and stands almost unrivalled for profusion and duration of bloom and richness of colour. The Grandiflora, or large flowering varieties, are a great improvement over the older sorts, the flowers being half as large again, and as freely produced. Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta is especially fine, its habit of growth being dwarf and compact, and one mass of bloom. Has recently been grown in pots by florists for market purposes with great success. I also highly recommend Cuspidata and Fimbriata varieties for pot culture.

- Hardy Annuals**—Sow Mar. to May, Aug to Nov.
- 449. ALBA, fl. pl.**—A new double white variety, fine for bouquets; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
- 450. COCCINEA**—Deep scarlet; 1½ ft. . . 3d. packet
- 451. CUSPIDATA** (Star-shaped)—Flowers produced in a star-like form; very novel and pretty; fine mixed; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

- 452. FIMBRIATA**—Produces curiously fringed-like flowers, with good freedom, very showy; fine mixed; 1 ft. 3d per packet
- 453. SEMIPLENO (Mixed Colours)**—This mixture of semi-double Phlox contains, beside the white, scarlet and deep purple varieties, the following tints—namely, pale yellow, pink, rose, marbled and violet-purple 3d. per packet

PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

A great improvement on the older Phloxes, the flower being much larger.

- 454. GRANDIFLORA ALBA**—White; 1½ ft. 3d. pkt.
- 455. SPLENDENS**—Vivid crimson, with white eye, the centre of which is encircled with a clearly defined violet edge; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
- 456. FINEST MIXED VARIETIES**—1½ ft. . . 3d. pkt.
- 457. CHAMMOIS ROSE** 6d. per packet
- 458. CARNEA**—Pale blush 6d. per packet
- 459. ROSEA**—Bright rose (Brilliant) . . 6d. packet

PHLOX DRUMMONDII NANA COMPACTA.

A distinct section, distinguished by its dwarf habit and compact growth, and much grown as a pot plant, for which it is invaluable.

- 460. SNOWBALL**—Pure white; ¾ ft. . . 3d. packet
- 461. FINEST MIXED VARIETIES**—¾ ft. . . 3d. pkt.
- 462. HEYNHOLDI**—A splendid class of plant, and most suited for pot culture, mixed; 1 ft., 3d. pkt.

PHLOX.

(PERENNIAL VARIETY.)

Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 463. CHOICE MIXED**—¾ ft. 6d. per packet

PINKS.

(CHINA AND OTHER VARIETIES).
(See Dianthus.)



Polyanthus.

POLYANTHUS.

Flowering plants, blooming in early Spring; adapted for pot culture or outside beds.

- Hardy Perennials**—Sow Mar. to Apl., Aug. to Oct.
- 464. CHOICE MIXED**—From the best laced flowers; ¾ ft. 6d. per packet
- 465. GOLD-LACED**—Mixed colours; ¾ ft. . . 6d. pkt.
- 466. BLUE FLOWERED**—A very choice type, including shades ranging from purple and violet to blue; 1 ft., H.P. 1/- per packet

POPPY.

Plants with large and brilliantly coloured flowers, always making a showy display in the garden. My strains of these favorites are all of the very best and the list will be found to contain only those that will give satisfaction.

- Hardy Annuals**—Sow Mar. to May, Aug to Nov.
- 467. CARNATION FLOWERED**—Double, mixed; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
- 468. UMBROSUM**—Flowers rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal; 2 ft. . . 3d. pkt.



Poppy—Perennial Hybrid, Mixed.

- 469. **MIKADO**—A double and fringed variety, with white flowers, purple-margined, very fine; 3 ft. 3d. per packet
- 470. **DANEBROG**—Brilliant scarlet flowers, blotched with silvery white; very effective; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
- 471. **SHIRLEY**—A very choice single flowered variety of the *Ranunculus* species, highly recommended; finest mixed; 2 ft. 3d. packet
- 472. **PAEONY FLOWERED**—Finest mixed varieties; 2½ ft. 3d. per packet
- 473. **CARDINAL**—Dwarf habit of growth, dark green foliage, double flowers of glowing scarlet on white ground 3d. per packet
- 474. **THE BRIDE**—Pure white. The flowers are of a large size; fine for cutting purposes 3d. per packet
- 475. **SNOWDRIFT**—2 to 3 ft. in height, and a bold glistening white 3d per packet
- 476. **TULIP**—From 12 to 14 inches, vivid scarlet. The two outer petals of the flower bear a similarity to a saucer, in which are set two erect petals 3d. per packet
- Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.**
- 477. **AURANTIACUM** (Orange Iceland)—Of a bright orange colour, beautiful and effective; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
- 478. **ICELAND, MIXED**—Most favourite class of plants, very popular, and much grown for cut flowers; will flower the first year if sown early; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
- 479. **PERENNIAL HYBRID, MIXED**—Quite hardy, with enormous flowers of a variety of new and exceedingly pretty shades of colour . . . 6d. pkt.

480. **ORIENTAL**—Among hardy perennials, the Oriental Poppy holds an unrivalled position for gorgeous effectiveness. Plants grow from 2 to 3 ft. in height, bearing in profusion their richly coloured giant-sized flowers. For bold decorative work these massive flowers are invaluable 6d. per packet

481. **SUNBEAM POPPIES**—A distinctive strain of Iceland Poppies, giving larger blooms on extra long stems and of robust habit; mixed colours. They take two to four weeks longer to bloom than the Iceland Poppies, so should not be planted late 6d. per packet

482. **COONARA PINKS**—A combination of pink and salmon shades quite original in its delicacy; the finest novelty ever raised in Australia . . . 9d. pkt.

PORTULACA.

Popular and showy plants, producing throughout the Summer their flowers of almost every hue in the greatest profusion; dwarf, and splendid for beddings and edgings; very compact and close habit of growth.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow September to December.

483. **GRANDIFLORA**—Single, splendid mixed, all colours; 2 ft. 3d. per packet

484. **GRANDIFLORA**—Double, choice, finest mixed. These are unsurpassed for brilliancy of colour by any annual grown; ½ ft. 6d. per packet

PRIMULA.

(Chinese Primrose.)

From the finest existing strains. In the *Fimbriata* sorts the flowers are beautifully fringed. The great perfection to which Primulas have been brought render them, in attractiveness and value, scarcely equalled by any class of plants.

Half-hardy Perennials—Sow October to December.

485. **CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA**—Very choice mixed, from choice flowers; ¾ ft. 1/6 per packet

486. **CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA ALBA MAGNIFICA**—This white Primula is of exquisite form, and a great improvement on the old varieties; ¾ ft. 1/6 per packet

487. **CHINENSIS**—Mixed; ¾ ft. 1/- per packet

488. **CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA**, fl. pl.—A very fine double variety, in splendid mixture; ¾ ft. 1/6 per packet

489. **MALACOIDES**—Undoubtedly one of the best of recent introductions, and has proved itself wonderfully adapted to our climate. Treated as an annual in the open ground and sown in the late summer and early autumn, it blooms to perfection in winter and early spring when flowers are generally scarce. It is equally suitable as a pot plant for house or table decoration, or for the open borders or for massing in small beds 6d. per packet

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to Apl., Aug. to Oct.

490. **JAPONICA**—Known as the Japanese Primrose; very pretty and hardy; ¾ ft. 6d. packet

491. **OBCONICA**—With whitish flowers, very floriferous, and excellent for pot culture; also a bouquet variety; ¾ ft. 6d. per packet

492. **VULGARIS** (English Primrose)—Yellow, very pretty; ¾ ft. 6d. per packet

PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

The varieties as below are amongst the very best of their class, excellent alike for bordering and bedding, and two of their number are valued for insect powder manufacture.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to Apl., Aug. to Oct.

493. **AUREUM** (Golden Foliage)—Its dwarf and compact habit gives it great interest and beauty; useful for bordering; ¾ ft. 3d. per packet

494. **HYBRIDUM**, fl. pl.—A choice flowering variety, and fine bedding plant, giving a fair percentage of double blooms; finest mixed; 2 ft. 6d. per packet

495. **AUREUM CRISTATUM**—A beautifully curled leaf form of the ordinary Golden Feather, whilst the leaves have the crisp appearance of the most exquisitely curled parsley habit; dwarf and compact; bedding and edgings 6d. per packet

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

RANUNCULUS.

(See also Bulb List.)

A very attractive and pretty plant, and also largely grown for the bulbs. Fine for bedding and for borders.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.
496. FINEST MIXED—Height, 1 ft. 3d. packet

RHODANTHE.

Besides being most beautiful, are splendid market plants, and everlasting, all the Rhodantes are now largely grown.

Hardy Annuals—Sow Mar. to May, Aug to Nov.

497. ATROSANGUINEA—Similar to R. Maculata in habit, with dark crimson flowers, and dark violet centre; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

498. MACULATA—Bright rose, with a bright, yellow centre, surrounded by a dark crimson ring; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

499. MACULATA, fl. pl.—A perfectly double rose; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

500. MACULATA ALBA—Silvery white foliage; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

501. MANGLESII—A beautiful small, erect branching plant, with starry, semi-double, daisy-like blossoms of rich rose colour, suffused with white; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

RICINUS.

(Castor Oil Plant.)

Rapid growing plants, with large palm-like leaves of bronzy-red maroon colour; fine for growing in large gardens.

Hardy Annuals—Sow Mar. to May, Aug to Nov.

502. RICINUS CAMBOGIENSIS—6 ft. 3d. packet

503. ZANZIBARIENSIS—The plant attains great dimensions, with giant leaves of unknown beauty 6d. per packet

ROCKET.

(Dame's Violet.)

Well-known, very fragrant, early Spring flowering plant.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.
504. SWEET MIXED—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

ROMNEYA.

(Californian Tree Poppy.)

Fine plant, of stately growth, and yields a long succession of blooms; much valued for cut flowers, and lasting well in water, also giving a Primrose-like perfume. The flowers are very large, measuring 4 inches across, pure white colour, and resembling largely single Pæonies.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

505. COULTERI—White; seed take a long time in germinating; 3 ft. 6d. per packet



Salpiglossis—Grandiflora.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

Remarkably beautiful Autumn blooming plants, flowers curiously veined and marbled.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

506. EMPEROR—Finest mixed. It forms only one single leading stem, and bears on its end a bouquet of the most beautiful flowers. Every one of them is richly veined with gold and considerably larger than those of the old "Grandiflora" type. Something really of unusual excellence 6d. per packet

507. GRANDIFLORA, Large Flowered—Finest mixed; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

SALVIA.

With its spikes of scarlet and blue, the Salvia makes one of the most gorgeous plants in the garden.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

508. PATENS—Splendid deep blue; 2 ft. 1/- pkt.

509. SPLENDENS—Vivid scarlet; 2 ft. 6d. packet

510. BONFIRE—Quite distinct from the ordinary Splendens; flowers quite erect habit, dark scarlet and beautiful; 3 ft. 6d. per packet



Schizanthus—Various.

SCHIZANTHUS.

A splendid class of plant, valuable for greenhouse decoration in Spring, and the flower garden in Summer.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

511. WISETONENSIS—These lovely Schizanthus make excellent pot plants, of light shades, and are unsurpassed for the decoration of apartments or cool greenhouses, so much the more as they remain a very long time—6 to 8 weeks—in bloom 6d. per packet

512. CANDIDISSIMUS—Of recent introduction, pure white, splendid; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

513. ALL COLOURS—Mixed; 1½ ft. 3d. packet

SILENE.

Free flowering plants, with bright, attractive flowers, admirably adapted for Spring and Summer blooming in beds, rockwork, etc.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

514. PENDULA COMPACTA—Plant dwarf and compact, forming dense cushions, which during the season are perfectly solid with bloom; ¾ ft. 3d. per packet

SILENE—Continued.

- 515. PENDULA CARNEA**, fl. pl.—Producing beautiful double flowers of a delicate pink; 1 ft. 3d. per packet
516. PENDULA, fl. pl.—Double mixed; 1 ft. 3d. per packet

SNAIL FLOWER.

(See Phaseolus.)

SNAPDRAGON.

(See Antirrhinum.)

STATICE.

Exceedingly interesting plants, of easy culture; very free flowering, and remain a long time in bloom.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 517. PERENNIAL SORTS**—Finest mixed; 2 ft. 3d. per packet
518. SINUATA TRUE BLUE—Rich navy blue 3d. per packet

Hardy Annual—Sow March to April, Aug. to Oct.

- 519. SUWOROWI**—Very handsome, with spikes of bright rose flowers, and a free bloomer; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

STOCKS.

Ten Weeks' Stocks comprise those varieties which, being sown early, flower during the Summer and Autumn. The Pyramidal probably produces more double flowers than any other sort, and its dwarf habit renders it unequalled for bedding out work. The Wallflower-leaved have glossy foliage, distinct from any other class. If the Intermediate Stocks are sown at the same time as the Ten Weeks, they will succeed them in bloom, so that the time of the Stocks can be greatly prolonged.

Hardy Annuals—Sow Feb. to April, Aug. to Nov.

- 520. DWARF, TEN WEEKS**—Fine mixed; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet
521. TEN WEEKS, DWARF, LARGE FLOWERING—Choice mixed; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
522. TEN WEEKS, DWARF, LARGE PURE WHITE—1½ ft. 6d. per packet
523. TEN WEEKS, DWARF, WALLFLOWER-LEAVED—Finest mixed; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
524. TEN WEEKS, LARGE FLOWERED DWARF PYRAMIDAL—The most popular Stock in cultivation; very finest mixed; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
525. TEN WEEKS, GIANT PERFECTION—Pyramidal in shape, 2 ft. high, producing long spikes of double flowers; mixed colours 6d. per packet
526. PEACH BLOSSOM—This is one of the most beautiful of all the Ten Weeks' Stocks, coming into bloom early, and continuing throughout the season. The spikes of rich pink bloom range from 6 to 9 inches in height 6d. per packet
527. SNOWFLAKE—The Snowflake variety is the earliest white, and one of the earliest of all the Ten Weeks' Stocks. It produces a vigorous main spike of uncommonly large and very double snow white flowers; seeds yield about 60 per cent. of doubles; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
528. INTERMEDIATE, MIXED—1½ ft. 6d. per packet
529. EMPEROR, OR PERPETUAL—Finest mixed; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet
530. INTERMEDIATE, COVENT GARDEN GIANT WHITE—Largely grown for cutting and other florists' work, and is specially adapted for such purposes from the size of its pure white double flowers; blooms early, and continues to flower without intermission 6d. per packet
531. PRINCESS MAY—Large flowering Pyramidal Ten Weeks. Originating from one of the finest types of Ten Weeks' Stocks, and producing trusses of very large flowers of fine shape and the purest delicate light, primrose colour 6d. per packet
532. LARGE FLOWERING—Blood red, bright rose, carmine, dark blue, dark violet, flesh colour. Separate colours 6d. per packet

STOCKS—Continued.

- 533. PRINCESS ALICE**—Perpetual flowering Stock. Beautiful large trusses of pure white flowers; a very free bloomer; unsurpassed for cutting 6d. per packet

Hardy Biennials—Sow December to March.

- 534. BROMPTON, OR WINTER**—Finest mixed; 2 ft. 6d. per packet

STOCKS, "NICE."

(Early Winter, Large Flowering.)

This class is unsurpassed for their extreme earliness. The main flower stem is from 10 to 12 inches in height, surrounded with a number of side shoots, all of which bear immense flowers, and can be treated as a Ten Week Stock. Invaluable to florists for cut flowers. If sown in December and January, they will commence blooming very early the following Spring 6d. per packet. Collection of 7 varieties, 3/-

Hardy Biennial—Sow December to March.

- 535. ALMOND BLOSSOM**—Large white flowers, shaded carmine; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
536. BEAUTY OF NICE—Large spikes of a delicate fleshy pink; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
537. GIANT ABUNDANCE—Carmine rose, producing immense spikes of flowers with extraordinary profusion 6d. per packet
538. MONT BLANC—Snow white; very large spikes of flowers 6d. per packet
539. MONTE CARLO—Canary yellow; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
540. PURPLE VIOLET—Rich shade of violet; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
541. QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Rosy lilac, strong spike; 2 ft. 6d. per packet
542. MIXED—Including all the above-mentioned varieties, in splendid mixture; 2 ft. 6d. per packet



Stock—Snowflake Double.

SUNFLOWER.
(See Helianthus.)

To obtain a Good Supply of Flowers from Sweet Peas, Sow March to May.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS



Sweet Scabious.

SWEET SCABIOUS.

A beautiful border plant, producing flowers of great variety of colours; excellent for cutting for table bouquets, etc.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

543. **TALL**—Double, mixed; 2 ft. . . . 3d. per packet

544. **DWARF**—Finest mixed, double; 1 ft. . . . 3d. pkt.

545. **GOLDEN YELLOW**—The flowers are large and extra double, whilst the colour is most brilliant, a feature quite new amongst Scabious . . . 3d. pkt.

546. **SNOWBALL**—A choice double white variety. . . . 3d. per packet

547. **LARGE FLOWERED, AZURE FAIRY**—This is a very lovely new colour in the Annual Scabious. We can best describe it as a rich pale blue 6d. per packet

SWEET SULTAN.

Showy annuals, of easy culture; very effective in shrubby borders.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

548. **MIXED**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

SWEET WILLIAM.

(*Dianthus Barbatus*.)

A very beautiful class of plants, of extreme richness and diversity of colour. The varieties have been greatly improved of late years.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

549. **FINE MIXED**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

550. **HUNT'S PERFECTION**—Flowers in trusses of immense size, and of exceedingly beautiful colours; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

551. **DOUBLE FLOWERING**—Finest mixed, from a splendid collection of double flowers; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

SWEET PEAS—GIANT "SPENCER."

For decorative purposes or for cut blooms the Sweet Pea has no rival, being deliciously sweet-scented and most beautiful in range of colours. The varieties listed below comprise only those of special merit, each kind being quite distinct. The "Spencer" varieties are noted for their giant-sized blooms, which are beautifully waved and crinkled. To obtain a continuous supply of flowers, cut the blooms as often as possible, so as not to allow the seed pods to form. The best results are obtained by sowing for early blooms from March to May.

Hardy Annuals—6d. per packet; 6 packets, 2/6; 12 packets, 4/6; or collection of 15 distinct kinds, 5/6. (Customers' own selection.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All the varieties of the "Spencer" type are very liable to "sport." My seeds of each variety have been saved from crops which are quite true to name, but I do not guarantee that the produce will be perfectly true.

552. **APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER**—A delicate soft pink, suffused over a silvery white ground; a most beautiful variety.

553. **ASTA OHN (SPENCER)**—The best lavender in the "Spencer" selections. It is superior to any other lavender we have seen. It is large and wavy, and has large wavy wings also. It comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem.

554. **AURORA SPENCER**—The flowers are creamy white, mottled with rich orange flowers of large size and well waved

555. **CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES (SPENCER)**—Is even larger than Countess Spencer, and of fully as perfect form; standard, purple; wings, bright blue. A bright, striking variety.

556. **COUNTESS SPENCER**—A lovely shade of pale pink, darker towards the edges.

557. **FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER**—Delicate blush, with pink margin; Countess Spencer type; flowers very large; four flowers to a stem.

558. **KING EDWARD SPENCER**—The standard is a deep rich carmine scarlet of glossy effect. The wings are also carmine scarlet.

559. **MRS. ROUTZAHN SPENCER**—Buff or apricot ground, flushed and suffused with delicate pink, or a very soft rose, deepening towards the standard and wings. Flowers are of the largest size, thoroughly crinkled and waved, of the true Spencer type.

560. **OTHELLO (SPENCER)**—This beautiful new Sweet Pea, of the true Spencer type, will appeal to those having a preference for the darker colours. The flowers come uniformly true to type, being beautifully waved or crinkled, both in standard and wings.

561. **"PRIMROSE SPENCER"**—A pronounced primrose or creamy yellow throughout, both standard and wings. Thoroughly crinkled or "waved." The Primrose Spencer surpasses all others of this colour in size of flower, length of stem, and vigour of growth.

562. **SENATOR SPENCER**—Wavy edges on both standard and wings; large, round, fluffy standard, long, drooping wings; the stems are long, and there are usually four good, large, finely formed flowers on each stem.

563. **TENNANT SPENCER**—Colour, rosy purple, inclining to magenta.

564. **THOMAS STEVENSON (SPENCER)**—The finest of the orange scarlet selfs; perfectly true, and nearly sunproof. A strong grower, and produces four flowers on a stem.



Stock—Princess May.

New Giant Flowering "Spencer" Sweet Peas, a Great Attraction.

SWEET PEAS—Continued.

- 565. "WHITE SPENCER"**—This variety produces in the greatest profusion flowers of enormous size, that are absolutely pure white. The standard is decidedly waved, crinkled, and fluted; wavy wings are folded so as to almost hide the keel. The flowers are borne three and four to the stem.
- 566. QUEEN ALEXANDRA**—Scarlet red.
- 567. QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER**—The flowers are extremely large, of the true waved Spencer type, and have a most pleasing colour effect. The background is quite a deep primrose, flushed with rose.
- 568. MAUD HOLMES (SPENCER)**—The best of the crimson Spencers sent out under the name of Sunproof Crimson. It has a grand, bold, wavy standard, and wings of the same colour. It has been tested in all weathers during the past two years, and is absolutely sunproof.
- 569. MRS. WALTER WRIGHT (SPENCER)**—Rosy mauve; a new Spencer of great beauty, and bound to become as warm a favourite as its predecessor.
- 570. MIXED GIANT "SPENCER" VARIETIES**—Including all the best shades of colours, in splendid mixture.
- 6d. packet; 6 packets, 2/6; 12 packets, 4/6.**

SELECT LIST OF AUSTRALIAN EARLY WINTER FLOWERING "SPENCER" VARIETIES.

- 6d. packet; 6 packets, 2/6; 12 packets, 4/6.**
- 571. SNOWBIRD**—A fine pure white Spencer. It is of true Yarrowa form, of good size, and is carried in threes and fours on good stems.
- 572. CREAM BEAUTY**—Colour is a rich cream throughout, and the blooms (borne three and four on a stem) are of the greatest substance, perfect Spencer form and splendid size.
- 573. CONCORD COUNTESS IMPROVED**—As its name implies, this is a larger and grander edition of our Concord Countess. The colour, a light blush pink, with deeper edges. The blooms are carried in threes and fours. A variety strongly recommended.
- 574. YARRAWA**—This world-famous variety was the original of Early Flowering Spencer Strain of Sweet Peas, and in its colour it is absolutely the best Early Flowering variety yet sent out. It is of the largest size and great substance; it bears three, and sometimes four flowers, on splendid long stems, and it is most delicately tinted, the standard being a deep rose pink, and the wings soft blush pink.
- 575. SUPERIOR PINK**—Only a recent introduction, this colour has been sought after for many years. It is a rich bright pink between the deep pinks and the cerise types.
- 576. VULCAN**—A magnificent glowing orange scarlet, very resistant to burning and much sought after by florists.
- 577. QUEENSLAND BEAUTY**—Very pale blue and a magnificent beautifully frilled variety suitable for exhibition.
- 578. CONCORD EXQUISITE**—A rich creamy pink or light apricot shade. Eminently suitable for decorative work.
- 578a. MRS. MAY HASSETT**—A rich deep pink on cream ground; the pink shade is beautifully suffused throughout the bloom—a great favourite.
- 579. CONCORD SUPERB**—A truly magnificent variety, throwing a large proportion of "double standard" blooms. The colour is a clear glowing rosy cerise. The blooms are of largest size, and the standard beautifully frilled and waved, giving the effect of "balls" of colour. Both for garden and decorative use.
- 580. CONCORD EMPEROR, IMPROVED**—A rich crimson red variety, indispensable on account of its glowing colour and splendid qualities of size, form, substance, and freedom of flowering.
- 581. ARTHUR YATES**—An intense glowing cerise shade—it is a particularly pleasing colour. Flowers of excellent waved form.
- 582. GRENADIER**—This is also a magnificent variety. According to our trials, it is by far the finest true scarlet variety yet introduced.

- 583. BLUE BIRD**—The darkest of blues, nice form, and very attractive, with blue wings.
- 584. ALBURY LAVENDER**—A beautiful shade of true lavender; size and form excellent.
- 584a. CONCORD MAUVE SHADES**—Contains some exceedingly fine mauve shades.
- 585. PALE VIOLET FLUSH**—True to name, prettily frilled, and very attractive.
- 586. ALBURY BEAUTY**—One of the best of its colour, which is a very fine soft salmon, large size, splendid form.
- 587. FINEST MIXED**—Including all the best kinds, in splendid mixture.
- 588. DARK VIOLET FLUSH**—This is the deepest shade in this section. A very nice sort.

SWEET PEAS—GENERAL COLLECTION

- 3d. per packet; 6 packets, 1/3; 12 packets, 2/-; 24 packets, 3/6.**
(Customers' own selection.)
- 589. AGNES JOHNSON**—Standards rose pink, shaded cream; wings cream, flushed pink.
- 590. APPLE BLOSSOM**—Standard rose pink; wings blush rose.
- 591. AMERICA**—White, striped with crimson scarlet.
- 592. AMERICAN BELLE**—Neither striped nor mottled, but distinctly spotted. Standard bright rose, wings of scarlet and white, with bright purplish carmine.
- 593. AURORA**—A very large white variety, flaked with orange.
- 594. BLANCHE BURPEE, GIANT WHITE**—Of exquisite form, having a bold, rigid, upright, shell-shaped standard, of great substance.
- 595. DUKE OF WSETMINSTER**—Rich purple, with violet wings.
- 596. EMILY HENDERSON**—Pure white, extra large, of remarkable substance, and perfect in form.
- 597. ECKFORD'S DOROTHY TENNANT**—Puce violet or rose mauve; self, very distinct.
- 598. ECKFORD'S, HER MAJESTY**—A beautiful soft rosy pink, shading to a purplish magenta.
- 599. GORGEOUS**—A beautiful and showy large flowered Pea; colour, fiery salmon orange.
- 600. HELEN PIERCE**—Bright blue, mottled white.
- 601. HENRY ECKFORD**—Brilliant salmon.
- 602. HORACE WRIGHT**—Rich dark purple blue.
- 603. JANET SCOTT**—Beautiful deep pink.
- 604. LADY GRISEL HAMILTON**—Delicate pale lavender.
- 605. MARBLED BLUE**—White, striped with dark blue.
- 606. MRS. COLLIER**—Large primrose yellow.
- 607. MRS. WALTER WRIGHT**—Lovely shade of mauve.
- 608. MRS. ECKFORD**—Large, handsome, self-coloured flowers, of the finest substance; colour, a peculiarly delicate shaded primrose.
- 609. MONT BLANC**—Very large pure white flower, resembling that of E. Henderson. By far the earliest to bloom, and excellent for forcing. Quite distinct.
- 610. PHENOMENAL**—White, shaded rosy lavender.
- 611. PHYLLIS UNWIN**—Rosy carmine, self.
- 612. PRIMA DONNA**—Delicate soft pink.
- 613. QUEEN ALEXANDRA**—Intense deep scarlet.
- 614. QUEEN VICTORIA**—Soft yellow, shaded rose.
- 615. UNIQUE**—White, flaked with pale blue.
- 616. LARGEST FLOWERING**—Fine mixed, containing a choice variety of colours.

PEAS—EVERLASTING.

(See Climbers, Lathyrus.)

TASSEL FLOWER.

(See Cactalia.)

TECOMA SMITHI.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug to Oct.

- 617. Most charming and effective.** It is as easily managed as a Chrysanthemum, the flowers lasting in perfection upwards of a month, and being well set with heads of bloom. The individual flowers are about 2 inches long, tubular, of a rich lemon and dark orange combined, the mouth of the tube being about 1 inch in diameter ..
- **6d. per packet**

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

THUNBERGIA.

(See Climbers.)

TITHONIA.

618. **TITHONIA (MEXICAN SUNFLOWER)**—Handsome orange scarlet flowers, very showy. 6d. pkt.

TROPAEOLUM.

(See Climbers.)

TRUMPET FLOWER.

(See Datura.)

VALERIAN.

Very show plants; will grow in almost any soil. Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

619. **MIXED**—1½ ft. 3d. per packet

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS.

(See Campanula.)



Verbena—Hybrida Mammoth.

VERBENA.

Well-known and universally admired plants, invaluable for Summer decoration. Height, 6½ inches. 6d. per packet.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

620. **DEFIANCE**—Very brilliant, scarlet flowering variety, and excellent for bedding purposes.

621. **CANDIDISSIMA**—With large trusses of flowers of the purest white; fine.

622. **HYBRIDA**—Saved from a splendid collection of best varieties; attractive dark purple.

623. **ITALIAN STRIPED**—A fine showy sort, with Carnation-like striped flowers.

624. **MAMMOTH MIXED**—A newer variety than the preceding kinds, flowers of which are large and handsome, comprising some beautiful colours, in a fine mixture.

VINCA.

A genus of beautiful evergreen plants, compact growing, free flowering, and showy foliage.

Hardy Perennial—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

625. **MIXED**—2 ft. 3d. per packet

VIOLA.

(Tufted Pansy.)

A valuable bedding plant coming into flower in the Autumn, and remaining in bloom throughout the Winter and Spring. Useful also for bordering and for growing in window boxes. The most effective results will be obtained from growing three or four colours of Viola and putting the shades in alternately when transplanting.

A small percentage of White and Yellow Flowering varieties show up the Blues and Purples and help to render the display considerably more effective.

The time to sow the seed and the general methods of treatment are the same as recommended for the Pansy.

626. **LUTEA GRANDIFLORA**—A yellow-flowering variety, well suited for bedding. 6d. per packet

627. **MAUVE QUEEN**—The flowers are of a beautiful shade of delicate clear mauve. 6d. packet

628. **PAPILO**—A bicolor variety, somewhat similar in appearance to the Pansy "Lord Beaconsfield." The flowers are deep blue, shading away to pale blue and white. 6d. per packet

629. **PURPLE KING**—The name well describes this variety, which bears fine rich deep purple blooms. 6d. per packet

630. **WHITE PERFECTION**—A splendid white Viola, well adapted for bedding and bordering. 6d. per packet

VIOLA.

(Violet.)

A great favourite on account of its profusion of bloom and delightful fragrance.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

631. **ODORATA (Sweet Violet, Blue)**—½ ft. 3d. per packet

632. **ODORATA ALBA**—White; ½ ft. 3d. packet

633. **ODORATA, THE CZAR**—A large flowered blue variety; ½ ft. 6d. per packet

634. **ODORATA, PRINCESS OF WALES**—Very large, bright blue flowers, borne on long stems. Splendid for florists' work and cut blooms. Highly recommended; ½ ft. 6d. per packet

NOTE—Violet Seed Germinates Very Slowly.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Free flowering little plants, for beds, or edgings, growing freely in any soil.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

635. **RED AND WHITE, MIXED**—½ ft. 3d. packet

VISCARIA.

(Rock Lychnis.)

Remarkably free flowering plants, of brilliant colours.

Hardy Annual—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

636. **MIXED**—1 ft. 3d. per packet

WALLFLOWER.

A well-known plant, much esteemed for its fragrance and duration of blossom.

Hardy Perennials—Sow Mar. to April, Aug. to Oct.

637. **DOUBLE**—Finest mixed; 2 ft. 6d. per packet

638. **SINGLE**—Mixed; 2½ ft. 3d. per packet

639. **HARBINGER**—A single variety, very early brown flowers; 1½ ft. 3d. per packet

640. **VULCAN**—Large flowers, dark rich velvety crimson; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet

641. **GOLIATH**—Immense trusses of rich dark brown flowers; robust grower, and very early. Invaluable to florists or those growing for cut flowers; 1½ ft. 6d. per packet

642. **ANNUAL EARLY PARIS MARKET**—Brown. 3d. per packet

643. **COVENT GARDEN, BLOOD RED DARK**—Extra fine strain. 6d. per packet

644. **DRESDEN, EARLY DARK**—Large flowered variety. 3d. per packet

645. **BLOOD RED**—Red. 3d. per packet

Violas of Varieties Should Find a Place in Every Garden.



Wallflower—Harbinger.

WHITLAVIA.

Charming, hardy plants, with beautiful bell-shaped flowers, growing freely in any soil.

Hardy Annuals—Sow March to May, Aug. to Nov.

646. **GRANDIFLORA**—Blue; 1 ft. . . 3d. per packet

ZINNIA ELEGANS.

Few plants have improved so much as the Zinnia, and we have now dazzling scarlet, yellow, orange, rose, lilac, crimson and white, rivalling the Dahlia in symmetry.

Half-hardy Annuals—Sow Sept. to Nov.

647. **ZINNIA**—Giant Dahlia Flowered, choice mixed 6d. per packet

648. **ELEGANS**, fl. pl.—Extra choice, double, mixed; 2ft. . . 3d. per packet

649. **ELEGANS**, **TOM THUMB**—Charming little plants, dwarf double, mixed; 1 ft. . . 3d. per packet

650. **ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ROBUSTA PLENISSIMA** (Giant Double Flowered)—Immense blooms, often 5 in. across. The finest strain in cultivation. Mixed; 2½ ft. . . 6d. per packet

651. **ELEGANS**, **ZEBA**—A beautiful striped variety, double mixed; 1½ ft. . . 3d. per packet

652. **HAAGEANA PUMILA**, fl. pl.—Dwarf habit, forming a dense, compact bush; extra double flowers of an intense yellow colour. Well adapted for pots, also for edgings . . . 3d. per packet

653. **DOUBLE LILIPUT**—About 1½ ft. high, and fairly bristle with tiny, short-stemmed, very double flowers, hardly exceeding a large Daisy in size. Can be grown with great success in a pot, as well as for groups and borders. Mixed. . . 3d. per packet



Zinnia—Elegans, Double.

UP-TO-DATE

Flowering Bulbs and Tubers

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Orders in this Department should be sent in as early as possible, so as to secure Good, Strong Bulbs. Collections made up in beautiful varieties of my own selection. 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, 20/- upwards, post paid. Most kinds ready from February.

AGAPANTHUS. (African Lily.)

Obtainable from April to September.

Very hardy, free-flowering plants, remaining a long time in bloom. The flowers are produced in large umbels on long footstalks, 3 to 4 ft. high.

UMBELLATUS—Blue . . . 1/- each

UMBELLATUS—White . . . 1/- each

AMARYLLIS.

Obtainable from April to September.

Handsome bell-shaped flowers, most desirable for decorative purposes.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA (Belladonna Lily)—White, striped pink, sweet scented . . . 1/6 each

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA (Jacoba Lily)—Dark crimson; a beautiful flower . . . 1/6 each

All Orders for Bulbs Should be Sent in Early.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

FLOWERING BULBS and TUBERS—Continued.
AMARYLLIS PURPUREA (Valotta Purpurea)—
 Producing lovely scarlet flowers . . . 1/6 each
SARNIENSIS (Nerine Sarniensis) (Guernsey Lily)
 6d. each, 5/- dozen

ANEMONES.

Obtainable from February to May.

The Anemone succeeds in almost any soil which is well drained. When planted in groups, arranged either in distinct colour or mixed, produce a grand effect.

CHOICE DOUBLE, MIXED VARIETIES . . 2/- doz.
CHOICE SINGLE, MIXED VARIETIES . . 2/- dozen
ST. BRIGID STRAIN—Very fine strain.—The individual flowers are of enormous size. The colours are very varied, and comprise some of the most distinct shades found in the Anemone family. The flowers are semi-double, with a fair percentage of true double flowers included 2/6 per dozen

BABIANA.

Obtainable from February to May.

This pretty plant is especially desirable on account of the strong scent. 1/6 dozen.

CONVALLARIA.

Obtainable from April to August.

6d. each; 5/- dozen.

MAJALIS (Lily of the Valley)—Beautiful small, white, bell-shaped flowers, sweet-scented.
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS ROSEA (Lily of the Valley)—Rose-coloured.

CROCUS.

Obtainable during March and April.

The Crocus does well in almost any garden soil. Very early flowering.

SEPARATE COLOURS AND FINEST MIXED
 2/6 per dozen

DAHLIAS.

A first-class collection of these popular showy plants at the following prices, viz:—

SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES . 1/- each, 16/- dozen

BEDDING AND BOUQUET VARIETIES . 1/- each; 10/- dozen

CACTUS AND DECORATIVE VARIETIES . 1/- each; 10/- dozen

SINGLE VARIETIES 1/- each; 10/- dozen

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS—This type of Single Dahlia possesses round the ordinary disc a series of appendices of a collarette form, which produce a very ornamental appearance. 1/6 each; 15/- dozen. Dry tubers obtainable during Winter; young plants in pots, November.

TREE DAHLIAS.

(Dahlia Imperialis.)

The Anemone-flowered Tree Dahlia, flowers lilac colour; a very fine, majestic variety, growing from 7 to 10 ft. high. 1/6 each.

LESLIE—A beautiful shade of pink, changing to light lilac Price, 1/6 each

FREESIAS.

Obtainable from February to May.

Their beautiful flowers last for a long time when cut, and it is quite surprising what power these plants have in perfuming a room.

REFRACTA ALBA—Pure white, delightfully fragrant 1/- per dozen

NEW HYBRIDS—A fine new class, with flowers in different shades of blue, rose, purple, pink, orange, yellow, brown, etc., some being delicately spotted and veined. Highly recommended 3d. each; 2/- per dozen

GLADIOLI.

No Garden Complete Without Them.

Named Varieties, 1/6 each, 15/- doz.; Choice Mixed, 1/- each, 10/- doz.; Mixed, 6d. each, 5/- doz.

Time of Planting.—From June to the first week of February. Blooming period, November to May.

Soil.—Practically any soil is capable of producing blooms. Manure can be applied well down in the bed, but on no account touching the corm. If bed has been manured the previous season, the process can be omitted.

GENERAL LIST.

AFTERGLOW—Rich salmon-scarlet, touched at the throat with violet.

AIMEE—Large cream flowers, with maroon blotch.

ALWYN—A fine blue variety, with medium-sized flowers.

AMERICA—A very fascinating, soft, flesh-pink, slightly tinged with lavender.

ATALANTA—Rosy violet, with a cream blotch in centre.

BEATRICE MARION—Mauve-pink; darker blotches.

BRITANNIA—Large flowers of a delicate cream colour.

CAPTAIN BRANDT—The bright scarlet ground colour being enriched with deep crimson mottling.

CHERRY BLOSSOM—Rosy-cerise and salmon, white blotch.

ELORA—Palest cream with crimson blotch.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Colour deep velvety-crimson claret, with black markings; a very striking flower.

FAVOURITE—Orange salmon, deepening at throat.

FLORENCE—Lilac, pure white blotch.

GLORY—Creamy-pink, pencilled at the throat with red.

GLORY OF KENNERMERLAND—Rose-pink with yellow throat markings.

GOLDEN GLORY—A large, richly-coloured yellow.

GOLIATH—Dark violet-crimson.

HALLEY—Salmon-pink, marked with small red stripes.

HELIOS—Apricot scarlet, tipped and suffused orange.

HERADA—Pure mauve, with deeper markings in throat.

HUBERTUS—Pale lavender, flaked darker on edges.

IMPERATOR—Palest cream, deepening in throat.

KING ALBERT—Rich dark violet-blue.

KINGFISHER—Colour, pale blue, lower petals deep purple, shading at base to crimson-maroon.

LA BEAUTE—Pale cream.

L'IMMACULEE—A pure white Gladiolus of refined type.

LIEBESFEUER—A magnificent coral-scarlet self.

LOVELINESS—A very beautiful pale creamy-yellow, showing a faint suffusion of apricot.

M. M. SULLY—Pure ivory white, with scarlet blotch on lower petals.

MARECHAL FOCH—A beautiful light rose-pink.

MARIE LEON—Creamy white, with crimson blotch.

MARY PICKFORD—Delicate creamy-white. Throat soft sulphur-yellow. Stem and calyx also white.

MISS EDITH CAVELL—Pure white, with blue pencilling in the cream throat.

MRS. E. E. POWELL—Bright salmon pink.

MRS. W. E. FRYER—Fiery orange-scarlet; pale blotch.

MRS. WM. KENT—Light fawn, old rose in throat.

NIAGARA—Nankeen yellow, the lower inner petals shaded to a darker yellow and the throat touched with carmine.

ORANGE GLORY—Orange, with lighter throat.

PANAMA—A very lovely pink of a deep shade.

PHLEGETON—Dazzling scarlet-red, violet blotch.

PINNACLE—Bright scarlet, lower petals blotched yellow and feathered crimson, stamens violet-purple.

PRINCE OF WALES—A soft shade of clear salmon, touched with cream on lower petals. A long, graceful spike.

PURPLE GLORY—Deepest velvety maroon-red.

REV. EWBANK—Rich light lilac, shading violet blue.

SCHWABEN—Soft sulphur-yellow, throat touched with faint brownish carmine markings.

SENTINEL (Errey)—A lovely salmon pink.

TITAN—Salmon-pink, with purple markings.

WINE KING—Deep wine purple.

ZEPELIN—Pure white, faint pencilling in throat.

GLOXINIAS.

Splendid, showy flowers, blooming well in the greenhouse. Dry bulbs can be supplied during the Winter months, or in flower in Summer. 1/6 to 2/- each.

HYACINTHS.

Obtainable from February to May.

FINE MIXED VARIETIES . 9d. each; 7/6 dozen

FINE SEPARATE AND NAMED COLOURS—Single and double 10/- dozen, 1/- each

IRIS.

Obtainable from February to April.

Very popular, hardy, and brilliant flowering bulb.

ENGLISH IRIS—In variety . . 4d. each; 3/6 dozen

SPANISH IRIS—In variety . . 4d. each; 3/6 dozen

PEACOCK IRIS—Very showy . . 4d. each; 3/6 doz.

To Avoid Disappointment, Send in Your Orders for Daffodils Early.

W. J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

JAPANESE IRIS.

Obtainable from May to August.

Exceedingly beautiful. The colours range from the finest white, through various shades of violet-blue, to the darkest purple . . . 1/- to 2/- each
GERMANICA (GERMAN IRIS)—A grand section, which should be in every garden; exceedingly hardy and free blooming. Our collection of these beautiful Irises comprises all the best named varieties of recent introduction. 1/- ea.; 10/- doz.

IXIAS.

Obtainable from February to May.

Universally admired for their graceful and elegant style of growth.

MIXED 1/- dozen
NAMED 1/6 dozen

JONQUILS.

(or Scented Daffodils.)

Obtainable from February to April.

Most excellent for early blooming; charming large golden and deliciously perfumed flowers freely produced; of the finest effect for the open garden. May be successfully grown by everyone.
CAMPERNELLE, SINGLE—The original variety; fine yellow. Excellent for cutting; used greatly by florists 3d. each, or 1/6 per dozen
DOUBLE, SWEET SCENTED—Very pretty and free flowering 4d. each, or 3/- per dozen
QUEEN ANNE'S DOUBLE JONQUIL—Yellow, very double, and extremely pretty. 4d. each; 3/- doz.
RUGULOSUS—One of three flowered; very rich in colour, and greatly prized for forcing and cutting 6d. each; 4/- per dozen

LACHENALIAS.

(Cape Cowslip.)

Obtainable during February and March.

AUREA—Pure yellow, fine . . 4d. each, or 3/- doz.
BICOLOUR—Yellow-edged, purple, spotted leaves 4d. each, or 3/- per dozen
PENDULA—Yellow; splendid . . 4d. each; 3/- doz.

LILIUMS.

ELEGANS—Cup-shaped; deep red, black spots . . 1/- each
ELEGANS ORANGE—Pale yellow variety. 1/6 each
GIGANTEUM (Himalayan Lily)—The giant of all Liliams, often attains 12 feet in height, with large heart-shaped leaves; pure white scented flowers often tinged purple. Takes about two seasons to become established and flower. Plant with top of bulb about an inch below the surface of the soil, choosing a semi-shaded aspect. (Supplies always uncertain) Bulbs, 3/6 each
HANSONI—Bright apricot-yellow, spotted brown; thick, wax-like petals 3/6 and 5/- each
HENRYI (Golden Tiger Lily or Yellow Speciosum)—Recommended as the hardiest of all Liliams; will grow anywhere. Flowering bulbs 2/- each; large bulbs, 2/6 each.
HUMBOLDTI (type)—Reddish-yellow, spotted maroon; rare variety. Flowering bulbs, 6/- each.

MUSCARIAS.

Obtainable from March to May.

MUSCARIA (Grape Hyacinth)—Blue, early flowering 3d. each; 2/6 dozen
MUSCARIA (Feathered Hyacinth)—Flowers purplish lilac; very striking in appearance 3d. each; 2/6 dozen

NARCISSUS and DAFFODILS.

Obtainable from February to May.

FINE MIXED VARIETIES . . 3d. each; 2/- dozen
POETICUS (Pheasant's-eyed Narcissus) 3d. each; 2/6 per doz.
DOUBLE MIXED VARIETIES . . 3d. each; 2/6 doz.
THE EMPRESS—Petals white, and of great substance, trumpet rich yellow; a very large flower 4d. each; 3/- per dozen
EMPEROR—Petals pale sulphur, trumpet yellow; one of the finest of the bicolor type 4d. each; 2/6 per dozen

SIR WATKIN (The Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)

—The finest variety of all the Peerless Narcissi, or Chalice Flowers. The colour of the perianth is a rich sulphur, and the deep, chalice-shaped cup is bright yellow, tinged with deep orange-yellow near the margin 6d. each; 3/6 per dozen
ORANGE PHOENIX (Eggs and Bacon)—Beautiful large double white flowers, with rich orange-scarlet in the centre 2/- dozen; 3d. each
GOLDEN PHOENIX (Butter and Eggs)—Yellow with orange nectary 2/- per dozen; 3d. each
SULPHUR PHOENIX (Codlins and Cream)—Creamy white; very fine for cutting . . 3d. each; 2/6 doz.
INCOMPARABILIS STELLA—Exceedingly large flowers, white perianth, large yellow cup; extra fine 4d. each; 3/- per dozen
OBVALLARIS (The Tenby Daffodil)—Perianth lighter yellow than the trumpet, flowers of medium size 6d. each; 4/- per dozen
SOLEIL D'OR—Rich yellow, with deep reddish orange cup; a favourite variety; largely grown for cut flowers 3d. each; 2/- per dozen
WHITE PEARL—Pure white; very large 3d. each, or 2/- per doz.
DOUBLE ROMAN—Double white, in clusters, with yellow crown; grown in enormous quantities 3d. each, or 2/- per dozen
VAN SIHON, or TELAMONIUS PLENUS—The Dutch variety, golden yellow. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.
POETICUS ORNATUS—Pure white perianth and beautifully formed, eye rosy scarlet 3d. each; 2/6 per dozen

ORNITHOGALUM.

(Star of Bethlehem.)

ARABICUM—Large white flowers, with black centre; very attractive . . 6d. each; 4/- per dozen
NIVEUM—White; very showy . . 6d. each; 4/- doz.

RANUNCULUS.

Obtainable from February to May.

I have during the season a splendid assortment of this well-known and popular flower. The Ranunculus delights in a shady situation, with moderate moisture.
TURBAN VARIETIES—Choice separate colours 2/- per dozen
MIXED 1/6 per dozen
PERSIAN VARIETIES—Choice separate colours 2/- per dozen
MIXED 1/6 per dozen
DOUBLE FRENCH—Choice mixed . . . 1/6 dozen

SNOWFLAKE.

Obtainable from February to May.

3d. each; 2/- dozen.
 Excellent substitutes for the old English Snow-drop, being very similar in colour. They succeed well in any soil or situation.
AESTIVUM (The Summer Snowflake)—White tipped with green.
VERNUM (The Spring Snowflake)—Flowers pure white, with a distinct green tip.

ENGLISH SNOWDROPS.

Obtainable from February to April.

SINGLE and DOUBLE 6d. each; 5/- dozen

SPARAXIS.

Obtainable from February to May.

Very showy Ixia-like flowers.
FINE MIXED COLOURS 1/6 dozen

TIGRIDIA.

(Mexican Tiger Lily.)

Obtainable from May to July.

Produce exceedingly large and beautiful tiger-spotted-like flowers, about 4 inches in diameter; very peculiar. A single plant frequently shows a new flower every day for three weeks or a month. Considering the great beauty of these highly coloured Iridaceous plants, the wonder is that they are not more generally grown in gardens, being very hardy, gorgeous, and attractive.
ALBA IMMACULATA—A pure white variety; very fine 1/6 each

The Greatest Possible Care is Exercised in Packing Country Orders.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

CANARIENSIS—A beautiful light yellow variety . . . 1/- each
CARMINEA—A splendid new variety. The flowers are of a lovely orange Nankeen colour . . . 1/- ea.
CONCHIFLORA GRANDIFLORA (The Shell Plant)—Yellow and red spotted . . . 1/- each
GRANDIFLORA ALBA (The White Tiger Flower)—White, spotted crimson; a splendid variety; large and beautiful . . . 1/- each
LUTEA IMMACULATA—A new pure yellow variety, very fine . . . 1/6 each
PAVONIA (True Tiger Flower)—Scarlet and orange-yellow spotted . . . 6d. each, or 4/- doz.

TRITELIAS.

Obtainable from February to April.

UNIFLORA—Very exquisite little plant; flowers vary white, tinged blue, or purple-mauve . . . 2/- dozen
UNIFLORA ALBA—Pure white . . . 2/- dozen

TRITONIAS.

Obtainable from February to April.

A group of fine plants, allied to Ixias. Exceedingly free blooming and bright.
MIXED . . . 2/6 dozen

TUBEROSES.

Obtainable from May to August.

Produce small spikes of wax-like flowers deliciously scented. Excellent for cut flowers.
SINGLE WHITE . . . 6d. each; 5/- dozen
TUBEROSA FLORA PLENA (The Pearl)—Double . . . 9d. each; 7/6 dozen

TULIPS.

Obtainable from February to April.

Of all the early Spring flowering bulbs these rank foremost for brilliancy of colour and beauty of form. When planted in beds or in groups in the flower borders, their gorgeous appearance is not to be excelled by any other flowers in cultivation, and, as they succeed well in any ordinary soil, they can be strongly recommended.
FINE MIXED SINGLE VARIETIES — 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
FINE MIXED DOUBLE VARIETIES — 6d. each; 5/- dozen.
FINE NAMED CHOICE VARIETIES — 9d. each; 7/6 dozen.

WATSONIA.

Obtainable February to March.

Flowering in early Summer, these hardy bulbs are deserving more extensive cultivation. They succeed well in the open border in a light, rich soil.
ALBA—A lovely plant, with pure white flowers; tall and handsome . . . 4d. each; 3/- dozen
ROSEA . . . 4d. each; 3/- dozen
SPICATA—Lilac; very fine . . . 6d. each; 5/- dozen

Agricultural Seeds.

ROOT CROPS.

All Prices in this Catalogue are subject to alteration without notice.

Extra Postage must be added to remittance on Catalogue Prices for all Agricultural and Root Crop Seeds. 1 lb., 9d.; ½ lb., 5d.; ¼ lb., 3d.

CARROT (Field).

This crop can be grown to pay well with field cultivation for feeding stock. It is very nutritious and healthful food, and can be stored like Mangel Wurzel or Swede Turnips; if only for a change of feed, it is highly recommended to the dairy farmer. Quantity of seed required per acre, 4 lbs. Sow from August to January, in drills two feet apart, with a distance of 1 foot from plant to plant.

LARGE ALTRINGHAM—A large, deep red variety,

from 18 to 24 inches in length. Suitable for Cattle feeding; very nutritious . . . 5/- per lb.
WHITE BELGIAN—Very productive; grown exclusively for stock; grows one-third out of the ground. Low part of the root white, portion above ground green; an enormous cropper, and is taking the place of Mangel Wurzel to some extent . . . 5/- per lb.
SINCLAIR'S CHAMPION — A variety producing roots which are pinkish, of a uniform length; very weighty, and splendid for stock, and is said to be superior to the White Belgian. It is claimed that it taints neither milk nor butter. Highly recommended . . . 5/- per lb.

SUGAR BEET.

White French, the Most Approved Variety for General Farm Stock.

Sugar Beet, the cultivation of which, like many of our rural industries, is fast coming into favour and the varieties specified above are the most recommended. It will thrive well in almost any climate, but for sugar extraction dry and very cold districts are against it. Regarding the soil, it succeeds best on deep friable loam, or on land which grows good tuber crops. The seed should be sown in drills, which should be about 18 inches apart, and the distance from each plant, say, 9 inches, to ensure a proper-sized root, and containing the most saccharine properties. The best months for sowing are September, October, and November. Super-bonedust is a suitable manure if the soil is in any way poor. Quantity of seed required to sow an acre is 6 to 8 lbs.

Prices: 2/- per lb.; 1/3 per ½ lb.; 9d per ¼ lb.

GIANT SILVER BEET.

(BROAD LEAF, THICK RIB.)

The enormous success which has attended the introduction of Silver Beet for feeding dairy stock is attracting the attention of farmers in all parts of Victoria, owing to its enormous yield of stem and leaf, which can be fed to all classes of farm stock, and sheep in particular. Its chief characteristics are its resistance to drought and severe frosts, its freedom from insect pests and all diseases, and the enormous tonnage of succulent forage it produces, which can be fed to stock several times in one season, and is preferred before Rape, Kale, or Root Crops. It will thrive well in almost any soil, but succeeds best in deep friable loam. The seed should be sown in drills 2 ft. apart, and the distance between each plant 1 foot. Sow from September to November, at the rate of 4 lbs. to the acre.

Price: 4/- per lb.; 2/- per ½ lb.; 1/3 per ¼ lb.

CHICORY.

Large-rooted Magdeburg or Coffee.

CHICORY OF COMMERCE. (Price on application.)

This is a most useful plant, and should be grown largely in the States. It is relished by all kinds of stock; it will be found useful in dry situations and during long droughts. The quantity of seed required per acre is 3 lbs., sown in drills 18 inches apart, and the seed dropped every 9 inches in the rows. This root should never be given to milch cows, on account of the disagreeable flavour it imparts to butter.

MANGEL WURZEL.

This crop might with great advantage, be more extensively cultivated, and from the heavy weight of roots per acre would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without a few acres. It greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for months if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock. Thrives best in rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills, 3 feet apart, and 18 inches in rows. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about 6 lbs. Sow September to November or December.
MAMMOTH LONG RED, 1/6 lb., and GIANT LONG LONG YELLOW, 1/6 lb., best for deep soils.

CHAMPION YELLOW GLOBE—Best for shallow soils 1/6 lb.
HURST'S MONARCH YELLOW GLOBE—Will prove a great addition to our root crops. It has a large, handsome bulb, with a clean tap root, and a small top; has proved itself to be a decided improvement on the general run of Globe sorts, whilst its small taproot makes it very easily lifted 1/6 lb.
GIANT HALF SUGAR WHITE—A variety the roots of which are heavy and solid; intermediate in size. A big cropper 2/- lb.
GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE—A variety the roots of which are heavy and solid. Intermediate in size. A big cropper, and possesses all the qualities of a Sugar Beet, being rich in saccharine qualities; flesh nutritive, skin rose-coloured. 2/- lb.

FIELD TURNIP.

Rail or Postage Charges extra on Catalogue Prices (See Page 4.)

All comparatively dry soils, from the poorest sand gravel up to the richest free loams, are more or less suitable for Turnips; while either light soils on a retentive bottom, or clayey soils upon any sort of bottom whatever, are apt to make them fail, especially in dry seasons, and soils of a comparatively heavy character, or those near akin to the best Wheat or Bean soils, are the most suitable for the Swedish Turnips. Quantity required per acre in drills, 2 lb. Autumn and Spring is the best time to sow.

Prices of Field Turnip: 1/4 lb., 1/-; 1/2 lb., 2/-; 1 lb., 3/-.

Postage must be added.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN — A very hardy variety; large, fine quality.

GREEN TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A first-class variety for feeding purposes; very solid.

WHITE GLOBE—Grows to a large size; is much liked by stock.

WHITE NORFOLK—A superior variety; largely grown for feeding stock.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP SWEDE—A variety of very strong growth, large size, and is largely grown in cold climates.

CHAMPION PURPLE TOP SWEDE — A sound, hardy variety, much liked by stock; heavy cropper, and very nutritious.

MONARCH PURPLE TOP SWEDE—Grows well out of the ground, and is an enormous cropper.

HURST'S PERFECTION PURPLE TOP SWEDE—One of the most popular Swedes grown, either for stock or for the table.

PURVES' PURPLE TOP SWEDE, THE BULLOCK—The finest feeding quality and heaviest cropping variety of Swede ever introduced.

KANGAROO, PURPLE TOP SWEDE — Extremely hardy. Its feeding properties are very high, and it is especially suited for our climate.

ELEPHANT, PURPLE TOP SWEDE—Flesh creamy yellow, and the crown of the root is distinct character, and stands well out of the ground.

For Large Quantities of Seeds of Root Crops a Special Quotation will be given when written for and stating quantity required.

Forage Crops

Prices in this Catalogue are subject to alteration without notice. Postage and Rail Charges Extra. Please say probable requirements when writing for Sample and Prices.

For fattening sheep Rape is without doubt one of the finest of fodder plants, and is rapidly coming into favour with the sheep farmer, who already knows its value. It has also the influence in manuring the ground if ploughed in when sufficiently high enough, and its green condition readily mellowing the soil. Succeeds alike in cool climates during the Summer, and the warmer ones during the Winter. The progress of Rape is remarkable in well-cultivated land, moderately moist, and if sown in the early Spring will yield a fine Summer crop. Sowings are also made with the early rains of Autumn, and will give good Winter food for sheep. Sow the seed broadcast on

a well-harrowed surface, 5 or 6 lb. to the acre. Sheep should never be allowed to remain in a field of Rape for more than two hours in each day, as they are apt to over-eat themselves, perhaps with serious results.

EUCALYPTUS CORYNOCALYX.

(SUGAR GUM). As a Fodder Plant.

2/6 per oz.; 6d. per packet. Reduction by the lb.

The value of Sugar Gums for shelter purposes in the arid, treeless districts of the State has long been recognised. They are of rapid growth, and make good breakwinds, but their leaves have now been proved to be very useful as a fodder during a season of drought.

—SORGHUMS—

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

9d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

This fodder will thrive in and resist drought, providing a never-failing supply of nutritious food for all kinds of stock, whilst its milk-producing and fattening qualities are unequalled. For ensilage or fodder it possesses important advantages. It should not be given to stock until fully matured, which is in its seed state. If sown in drills, 7 lbs. per acre will be sufficient; broadcast 14 lbs. Sow in Spring.

IMPHEE, or PLANTER'S FRIEND.

9d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

A valuable variety of Sorghum, and preferred by several to any other. It is largely grown in New South Wales for feeding stock. For cultivation, see Early Amber Sugar Cane.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

9d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

An exceedingly useful forage plant, yielding a large amount of green food during the Summer season, when grass is usually short and green food scarce. It is especially of service to dairy farmers, and its highly nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Quantity required to sow an acre, 7 lbs. in drills, or 14 lbs. broadcast. Sow from September to January.

BROOM CORN.

6d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

A variety of Sorghum, and succeeds well in a warm climate. In addition to its well-known commercial value for supplying fibre for broom-making, it has, to a large extent, the nutritive properties of the Sorghum tribe, and forms a useful fodder plant. The seed yield is heavy, and is capital food for poultry. It is frequently planted in drills 3 feet apart, leaving the plants 6 inches apart. September to December is the best time to sow the seed, at the rate of 14 lbs. per acre broadcast, 7 lbs. in drills.

LONG BRUSH EVERGREEN—Grows about 7 feet high, brush of good length, and of green appearance when ripe. The fibre is long and fine.

Lucerne

ALFALFA.

THE GREAT DROUGHT-RESISTING FODDER PLANT.

I shall be pleased to submit samples and quotations to intending purchasers on application for lbs., cwt., or ton lots. When writing for samples, it will greatly facilitate matters if my friends will oblige by stating probable quantity of seed required.

Lucerne is now recognised by the dairy farmer, sheep farmer, and grazier as about the most valuable of all fodder plants. Lucerne has a remarkably strong growth, owing to the great depth penetrated by its roots, making the plant, when established, quite independent of drought, keeping green and fresh in the hottest season of the year, even in dry and comparatively poor ground, and on coast sands, but develops itself for field cul-

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

ture with the greatest vigour on river banks, or when subjected to a judicious system of irrigation. During the severe drought of past seasons it was amply demonstrated beyond a doubt to be one of the most valuable forage plants in cultivation. My stocks of Lucerne are imported by me direct from the largest producing centres of Europe and the State of New South Wales, and are subjected to a careful and searching process of re-cleaning against dodder and all noxious weeds which are usually fatal to crops of Lucerne. The land must be well worked previous to sowing. The quantity of seed required per acre, sown broadcast, is about 12 lb., and if in drills, which is most to be recommended, 7 lb. is sufficient. Sow during the Autumn and Spring months. The thicker the crop, the finer and better will be the quality of hay.

PRIME HUNTER RIVER 3/- lb.
FRENCH PROVENCE 2/6 lb.

TAGOSTASTE, or TREE LUCERNE.

6d. per oz., by post 7d.; 5/- per lb., by post 5/9.
A FINE FODDER PLANT FOR DRY DISTRICTS.

For Cattle, Horses, Poultry, and Bees.

A vigorous-growing fodder shrub, and will withstand the severest drought. Cattle and horses are very fond of it. If it is intended for feeding purposes, it should never be allowed to grow into a tree. Seed should be sown at the rate of 4 lbs. to the acre, early in Autumn or Spring, and, as the young trees do not stand transplanting well, the seed should be sown thinly.

MELILOTUS.

(KING ISLAND MELILOT.)

6d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

This fodder flourishes on poor, sandy, or dry, clayey soil, where other plants will not thrive. Melilotus, which is an annual, is also useful for green manuring, and for increasing the humus contents of poor virgin soil.

Millets.

JAPANESE MILLET.

6d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

An excellent fodder plant, extremely productive, and far superior to the ordinary kinds. The straw is soft and succulent, quite free from that woody harshness so common in Millets in general. Dairy farmers should not be without a crop of this every year, as it also makes excellent hay, stands the drought well to the very last, and is rich in milk-producing properties. Sow the seed from September to January, in drills 2½ feet apart, and at the rate of 8 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast 14 lbs.

SHEEP'S BURNET.

1/6 per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

This is a most valuable fodder plant, and should be more largely cultivated. It will thrive on the poorest chalk soils, where Sainfoin will not succeed. It is greatly liked by cattle, if sown with other grasses and Clovers.

PARSLEY (Sheep's.)

2/6 per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

This is a really good plant in pastures, and might be more used. Sheep and cattle are fond of it, and in Spring, when they are liable to get blown on young Clover, the Parsley acts as an antidote. It is of Biennial duration, but will ripen and scatter seeds enough to keep its place for many years. One lb. of seed per acre, sown down with Grasses or Clover.

PURE SEED MAIZE.

I can supply samples of the undermentioned varieties:—

Ninety Day.	Sydney Horse Tooth, Red.
Hickory King.	Sydney Horse Tooth, White
Early Yellow Dent.	Yellow Moruya.

When writing for prices, please state approximate quantity required.

TICK or HORSE BEANS.

(60 lb. to the bushel.) Prices on application.

The Tick or Horse Bean thrives best on stiff, rich soil, and will succeed on any soil suitable for wheat. The best mode of growing the Beans is to sow rather thickly in drills three feet apart, and the seeds four or five inches apart. To sow an acre it will require from 1½ to 2 bushels.

TARES or VETCHES.

Prices on application.

GOLDEN. GREY or BLACK.

A most valuable Pea-like foliage plant, which makes excellent green food; however, it is most commonly sown with Barley or Rye at the rate of half a bushel to the acre, with one and a half bushels either of the former, and when so mixed is a decided improvement on the Barley or Rye sown singly.

FIELD PEAS.

(60 lb. to the bushel.) Prices on application.

BLUE PRUSSIAN, DUN, GREY or PARTRIDGE, BLUE IMPERIAL, WHITE.

Not only a prolific crop in itself, but highly valuable in rotation with cereals. Wheat, Oats, and Barley have been known to do better on land that has previously had a crop of Peas in it. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, at the rate of 2 bushels to the acre, and harrowed in if the land is free from weeds; otherwise drilling at 18 inches to 2 feet.

RYE GRAIN.

(60 lb. to the bushel.) Price on application.

Is very much sown for green fodder by itself, or mixed with Cape Barley in equal proportions. It may also be advantageously used to mix with Tares to support the plants. Two bushels of seed will sow an acre; or if sown with Tares, 1½ bushels. Sow during Autumn or Spring.

WHITE MUSTARD.

1/6 per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

Mustard is a profitable field crop. The seed may be sown broadcast, or in drills 18 inches apart, during September or October. The crop should be harvested before any of the pods burst, as if the seeds are scattered they foul the land to a serious extent. It may be covered effectually by rolling. It is very useful for sheep food. Mustard makes a good green manure if sown thickly broadcast. 8 lbs. required to sow an acre, in drills.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Seeds.

Where Seeds are not priced, it will be understood that their value fluctuates considerably. I will, however, be most happy to quote for any quantity on application, as well as for those in quantity priced as per pound weight. Please say probable quantity required when writing, as a guide in quoting.

Postage and Rail Charges extra. (See Page 4.)

CHOU MOELLIER.

9d. per oz.; 6/- per lb.

A large variety of Cattle-feeding Kale, with very stout, thick stem, which is swollen in the upper two-thirds of its length, and filled with a sort of marrow, or tender flesh, which form excellent food for cattle; the leaves are very large and broad, and constitute a considerable part of the crop. Seed can be sown in the Autumn or Spring. Sow very thinly in drills 2 feet apart, thin out, and transplant if too numerous, allowing 12 to 15 inches between each plant. There is no hard wood or fibrous bark, such as the ordinary Cabbage possesses, but is sweet and juicy, and, when chopped, cattle consume it with great relish. Sow 2 lbs. per acre in drills, or 1 lb. will be sufficient if transplanted.

CABBAGE (Field).

This might be advantageously cultivated if planted early in the Autumn, after the disappearance of the aphid; it is highly nutritious, and would be found of great service to dairy farmers, as cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. 1 lb. of seed is required to plant an acre.

ROBINSON'S CHAMPION DRUMHEAD OX—A late variety, growing to a large size; very solid and compact. 9d. oz.; 2/6 ½ lb.; 4/- ½ lb.; 8/- lb.

SCHWEINFURT—One of the earliest and largest white varieties; excellent for stock. 9d. oz.; 2/6 ½ lb.; 4/- ½ lb.; 8/- lb.

THOUSAND-HEADED CABBAGE or KALE—Invaluable as a fodder for sheep, cows, etc., on account of the quantity of food it produces. It grows to a height of from 3 to 4 feet, and may be fed off twice, and sometimes thrice, and does not impoverish the land. 6d. oz.; 1/6 ½ lb.; 2/6 ½ lb.; 5/- lb.

PUMPKIN (Field.)

6/- per lb.

The Pumpkin requires rich, deep soil, and should be sown in Spring, three seeds in a patch, twelve feet apart each way. In cultivating, keep the soil loose on the surface, and free from weeds; mulch to advantage. 1 lb. required to sow an acre.

GREGORY'S SUGAR—Somewhat smaller than Connecticut Field, but of finer grain, and very prolific. Either for the table or for feeding stock.

CONNECTICUT FIELD — Productive. Largely grown for feeding stock.

IRONBARK—A well-known hardy variety. Useful for cattle.

LINSEED or FLAX.

(56 lb. to the bushel.) 6d. per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

A most popular crop to grow, and one to which farmers are paying attention. The seed should be sown broadcast, on well-worked soil, and either very lightly harrowed in, or both harrowed and rolled, according to the condition of the soil; but it requires in every instance to be very near the surface, for if deposited more than half an inch deep it will not germinate. It succeeds well in the Gippsland district, and should be sown very early in the Spring or Autumn, at the rate of 45 lbs. for seed, and 60 lbs. for cordage purposes per acre.

SUNFLOWER.

LARGE RUSSIAN—3d. oz.; 1/- lb. Reduction in quantity.

The Sunflower yields a large and profitable quantity of seed, specially adapted for fattening poultry on. Sow the seeds in drills, which is most recommended, at the rate of 7 lb. to the acre, during the months of September, October, or November, according to the moisture or the lateness of the season, and the distance between each plant of three feet, with a similar distance between each row. Soil best adapted is rich and deep, or if in any way in a poor condition, give a fair manuring before sowing, although a moderate harvesting can be obtained off soil of a shallower and poorer nature.

BUCKWHEAT.

(50 lbs. per bushel.)

JAPANESE (BLACK HULL) — Supersedes Silver variety, as it gives an enormous yield. The seed is of large size. 6d. lb. Price per bushel on application. This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for pig and poultry food.

There is nothing better for cleaning foul land than this crop. It grows thick and very rapidly, and renders the land friable and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. Quantity required for an acre, 1 bushel. Sow when danger from frost is over.

SEED GRAIN.

Quotations on Application. It is on the understanding that all Seed Grain is sold for Net Cash Only. **WHEAT** (60 lbs. Bushel). **OATS** (40 lb. Bushel). **BARLEY** (50 lb. Bushel).

Grass Seeds.

FOR PERMANENT PASTURES.

Delivered Free on Rail or Boat, Melbourne.

If sent by Post, see page 4 for Extra Postage.

I can with confidence direct the special attention of my Customers to this increasing branch of my business. My stocks of Grass and Clover Seeds are all thoroughly cleaned and of the finest quality. Owing to the variation in the values of Grasses and Clovers, prices quoted are subject to Market fluctuations, but at all times I shall be happy to quote current rates and send samples. When asking for quotations of Grass and Clover Seeds, please favour me with probable quantities required. The weight of a bushel of Grass Seeds is 20 lb. I can always supply Single Grasses, or two or more in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary land for the production of hay; or if permanent pasture is desired, I am prepared to furnish mixtures for soils, either heavy or light.

Instructions on Sowing Down Land.

Preparation of Land and Sowing. — It is all-important that land about to be laid down to permanent pasture should be in good heart and condition (well drained, if necessary), thoroughly cleaned, and in as fine tilth as possible. A calm day should be chosen for seeding, as wind interferes with the regular distribution of the smaller seeds; and the ground should be in a nice working con-

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

dition, and well rolled, so that the surface may be perfectly level and firm. When the seeds are sown they should be harrowed in with a very light "seed" or "bush" harrow, so as to cover them as lightly as possible. If the land is naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing, but if there is plenty of moisture it may be left till the plants put forth their blade, or later. "Light Seeds" (Grasses) should be sown first lengthway of the field, and the "Heavy Seeds" (Clovers, etc.) at the second "cast" across the field. It is undesirable to sow Grass Seeds when there is a probability of long-continued dry weather, as they cannot germinate, and are injured, if not destroyed, by long-continued exposure to the sun. Under such circumstances it is better to defer sowing until there are indications of approaching rain.

When the object is to obtain a close, fine pasture thickly, it is better for the seeds to be sown without a grain crop, as this allows seeds to germinate sooner and to grow more freely; whereas when sown with a corn crop their growth is considerably retarded until after the crop is out.

Time to Sow.—Autumn is the best time for sowing. The young plants can then make roots and shoot out before the Spring; but grasses may be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season proves favourable.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Prices on Application.

There is no doubt this is one of the most important of our cultivated Grasses, and every year its value is becoming more and more recognised. In selecting Rye Grass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seed saved from young crops. Rye Grass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual by a little mismanagement. To make a good, serviceable pasture I would offer the following suggestions:—The land should be clean, and brought to a fine state for the reception of the seed. When sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young Grass is well established either pass the scythe over it or let it be eaten off by the sheep, when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not, by any means, attempt to let it stand for hay or seed until it has been well grazed. Sowing season from March to September. Quantity required per acre, sown alone, 2 bushels.

COCKSFOOT.

Price on application.

Of all the Pasture Grasses, Cocksfoot is fast becoming the greatest favourite with stock-holders and farmers in this State, and is considered a most excellent permanent Pasture Grass, the selectors of Gippsland preferring it far before the Rye Grass. All kinds of stock are fond of it; sheep fatten on it, and eat it most readily. It grows well on high, ridgy land, or in shady places, and stands our Summer heat first-rate, making it a valuable Grass for this climate; it is very productive during the Summer, say from month of September to that of February; if it once gets a good root, it will stand both floods and drought. It does well on high, light land, which would not be suitable for many of the other Grasses referred to; it yields a large quantity of herbage, and from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off it is a very desirable Grass to introduce into all pastures. It is, perhaps, the hardiest of all perennial varieties. I have no hesitation in recommending this as a Pasture Grass that must prove of the highest value to all who are engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Quantity to sow an acre, 30 lb. On scrub land, 20 lb. will be found sufficient per acre.

MEADOW FOXTAIL GRASS.

(*Alopecurus Pratensis.*)

A spreading perennial of high favour, one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pastures. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils, makes excellent hay, and should be included in all permanent pastures. If sown alone, 15 lb. to the acre will suffice. 3/- per lb.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

(*Bromus Unioides.*)

This is one of the most nutritious of Grasses, and, being preferred by stock before all others, should not be grazed bare. A small proportion of it is valuable in mixtures, but upon the whole it is best alone, and is well suited for cutting while green. It will well repay for good cultivation and manuring. Sown alone, two bushels to the acre. 9d. per lb.

YORKSHIRE FOG GRASS.

(*Holcus Grass.*)

This Grass grows on poor land, and particularly on that of a swampy or moist character. It produces a large bulk of forage in early Spring, but is not considered to be the best of feed, as stock will often neglect it for other grasses; it will be found to flourish, however, where other grasses will not succeed. Sown alone, 30 lb. per acre. Shelled Seed, 9d. per lb.

SWEET-SCENTED VERNAL.

(*Anthoxanthum Puell.*)

Annual Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

It is valuable on account of its delicious perfume, to which our pastures owe so much of their fragrance, that it should be included in all mixtures. Having broad foliage, it is not well adapted for lawns. It is not so productive as some of the stronger-growing varieties, such as Cocksfoot or Meadow Foxtail, but is of finer quality and comes early. Sow (if alone) 20 lbs. to the acre. 2/6 per lb.

RIB GRASS.

(*Plantago Lanceolata.*)

In dry pastures this is a valuable Grass for Spring feed, and is much relished by sheep and all kinds of stock at that period. It has a deep tap-root, and consequently will stand a long dry season uninjured. It is not particular as to the soil, but on rich land will be found to grow very luxuriantly. Quantity required, 20 lb. per acre; if sown with other grasses, 2 or 3 lb. 9d. per lb.

TIMOTHY GRASS.

(*Phleum Pratense.*)

It is a capital grazing grass, and produces excellent hay. Its favourite locality is a moist soil, but will succeed well on high and dry places. The quantity required for an acre, sown alone, is 20 lb.; if sown in a mixture with other grasses, 5 lb. is sufficient. 1/- per lb.

KENTUCKY SMOOTH-STALKED MEADOW BLUE GRASS.

(*Poa Patensis.*)

This is a Pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring, and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay, it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and colour make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. If sown alone, 30 lb. to the acre. 2/6 per lb.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL GRASS.

(*Cynosurus Cristatus.*)

A valuable, fine short Grass. It forms a close, dense turf of graceful, nutritive herbage, and is little affected by extremes of weathers. On account of its close-growing habit and evergreen foliage, it is particularly valuable for lawns, pleasure grounds, and other places kept under by the scythe. If sown alone, 30 lb. to the acre is sufficient. 2/6 per lb.

Prices in this Catalogue are Subject to Alteration Without Notice.

W.J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

HARD FESCUE GRASS.

(*Festuca Duriuscula*.)

This is one of the most valuable and important of the Fescue tribe of Pasture Grasses. It retains its verdure during long-continued drought in a very remarkable manner, and is one of the best Pasture Grasses. All kinds of stock eat it. If sown alone, 40 lbs. to the acre is sufficient. 2/6 per lb.

COUCH or DOOB GRASS.

(*Cynodum Dactylon*.)

This would be a valuable plant to introduce for binding sand-hills, as its long, creeping shoots root at every joint, and thus form a complete carpet or network of roots. The seed, being very light, must be carefully sown, and should always be mixed with sand, as getting the seed to germinate is a matter of great difficulty. Sow in September, October, and November, 7 lb. per acre. Price, 2/6 lb.

MEADOW FESCUE GRASS.

(*Festuca Pratensis*.)

One of the earliest, most nutritious, and productive of the Fescues. It is better adapted for moist than dry soils. A valuable variety for permanent pastures. If sown alone, 30 lbs. to the acre. 2/6 per lb.

ROUGH-STALKED MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa Trivialis*.)

Valuable for pastures and meadows, particularly on damp soil and sheltered situations, producing a constant supply of nutritive herbage; greatly liked by cattle. Sown alone, 30 lb. per acre is sufficient 3/- per lb.

SHEEP'S FESCUE GRASS.

(*Festuca Ovina*.)

Excellent for sheep pastures; is short and dense in growth, making it valuable for grass plots. Excellent for its nutritious qualities. If sown alone, 30 lb. to the acre. 2/6 per lb.

CREEPING BENT GRASS.

(*Agrostis Stolonifera*.)

This Grass should be included in permanent mixtures, in consequence of its value in affording herbage, earlier in Spring and late in Autumn, before and after other grasses have commenced and left off growing. Its long fibrous roots and creeping habit render it valuable in damp and moist situation. Sown alone, 30 lb. to the acre will be found sufficient. 2/6 per lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium Italicum*.)

Rapid in growth, producing large leaves and succulent food. It is a strong feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soils, and is the best grass for soiling (affording repeated luxuriant crops.) It is not suited for permanent pastures, for though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies out. Sow, if alone, 25 lb. to the acre. 9d. lb.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

(*Poa Nemoralis*.)

This species is common in woods and shady places. If sown in good ground of a light character, it produces a considerable quantity of very succulent herbage. Sown alone, 30 lb. to the acre. 3/6 per lb.

CHEWING'S FESCUE.

A variety that has gained great headway, especially in New Zealand, where it is said to be superior to the Hard Fescue, growing on almost any land; and it is a valuable fodder plant for sheep or cattle. The habit of the plant is dwarfed and tufty; is a strong grower, and once it gets a good hold of the ground nothing will shift it; consequently, it is better sown alone, at the rate of 30 lb. to the acre. 2/6 per lb.

RHODES GRASS.

(*Chloris Virgata*, or *C. Abyssinica*.)

ONE OF THE GREATEST DROUGHT-RESISTING GRASSES EVER INTRODUCED.

A splendid Summer Grass, its drought-resisting qualities being remarkable, the Rhodes Grass standing out conspicuously green when all the surrounding grasses are scorching up. It is a very rapid grower, it will in a very short time fill up the intervening spaces, growing luxuriantly on any soil. The seed should be sown and plants put out as soon as frosts are over, and with a little rain will make luxurious growth, producing tons of hay per acre all through the Summer and Autumn.

PHALARIS BULBOSA.

(A SPLENDID WINTER GRASS.)

Special quotations for large quantities.

This fodder plant will supply what has been a long-felt want—a Winter feed for stock—as it is frost-resisting, and grows continuously during the Winter months.

In its composition as a fodder plant it equals Italian Rye and Timothy Grass. It makes good hay and chaff, which cattle eat greedily. The seed should be sown thinly and not too deep. It can be sown from January to May (or even later), though if sown before early Autumn rains, it makes best progress. It can be sown on burnt or scrub land, the same as Cocksfoot, Rye, and other grasses, and does well.

PASPALUM DILATATUM.

(GOLDEN CROWN GRASS.)

Prime Hand Shaken Seed.

2/- per lb. Reduction in Quantity.

Planted 3 feet apart each way, it takes 4,840 plants to do an acre.

This valuable hardy perennial Forage Grass produces an enormous quantity of feed throughout our driest Summer months. It is a quick grower, once started, and has been known to have grown as much as 5 feet in a little more than two months, after drought was followed by heavy rains. The quantity of seed to sow per acre varies with the requirements—5 to 8 lbs. per acre on well-prepared ground will soon result in a good paddock. The seed should be sown during Autumn and Spring.

WESTERN WOLTHS RYE GRASS.

(*Lolium Western Woldicum*.)

A FORAGE AND PASTURE GRASS OF EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.

9d. per lb.; per bushel, price on application.

It far surpasses Italian Rye Grass in the rapidity of its growth and weight of herbage, and thrives on almost all soils, but the best results have been got on heavy loam, clay, or land of a somewhat damp character. On good soils, when top-dressed with nitrate of soda, it may be cut five or six times during a single Summer.

PURVES' FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS.

For Garden Lawns, Croquet Grounds, Bowling Greens, &c.

Finest Mixture—1/6 lb.; 27/6 bushel (20 lbs.)

This mixture is composed of the finest dwarf-growing Grasses, and will produce a close velvety green turf—one of the greatest ornaments in the Flower Garden—in a very short time.

In sowing down land for lawns, it is necessary that the soil should be perfectly clean, not over-rich, but, if naturally poor, a dressing of Special Lawn Manure, at the rate of 5 hundredweight per acre, should be given. The land should have been well worked, and afterwards made solid and even, with a little fine, well-aired soil upon the top; then well rolled, raked fine, and the seed sown; again raked with a fine rake very lightly and rolled down—the essential conditions for success being a fine, well-stirred soil, moderately rich, fine at top, frequently rolling and mowing for the first few months, and an occasional watering should the weather become very dry. It should always be

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

borne in mind that mowing alone will not ensure a good bottom sward without frequent compression with the roller. The seed must be sown thickly, at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre.

One Quality Only.

Please note that my Special Lawn Grass Mixture contains every fine-bladed and permanent grass it is possible to include. If Clover be needed in addition, same will be added.

PURVES' SPECIALLY CLEANED PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

(ENGLISH GRASS.)

Free from weeds, and makes a splendid lawn. 1/- per lb. Per bushel (20 lbs.) price on application. White Clover will be added if required. 2/6 per lb extra.

BUFFALO GRASS.

(ROOTS ONLY.)

When once introduced it will spread with wonderful rapidity under the most unfavourable circumstances. and where other grasses would die out. It is a very desirable Lawn Grass, and when kept closely mown down makes a springy sward underfoot. It is not obtained from seed. I can supply roots in any quantity, which, when securely packed, may be safely sent to any part of the States. 6/6 per half sac; 12/- per sack. Also smaller quantities if required. (Carriage extra.) Plant in Spring, 6 inches apart each way.

Clover Seeds

As no seed varies so much in quality, or requires more discrimination in buying than Clover Seeds, great care has been taken to select clean and genuine seeds. Samples Post Free on application. When writing, please say probable quantity required, as a guide in quoting. Postage and Rail Charges extra (See Page 4.)

COW GRASS, or GIANT PERENNIAL RED.

Price, 2/- per lb.

Distinct from the Common Red Clover, and possessing a more penetrating root, and is less affected by frost; of quick growth, and yields an immense crop, which is highly nutritious. Should be included in all mixtures for permanent pasture. Sown alone, 15 lbs. per acre; in mixture, 4 lbs.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.

Price, 2/6 per lb.

Will succeed admirably almost all over the State; it suffers during the dry seasons, but springs quickly after the first rains. It is excellent for pastures, forming, in conjunction with Cocksfoot and Rye Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for all kinds of stock. Being perennial, should be included in all mixtures for permanent pasture. Sown alone, 15 lb. per acre; in mixture, 2 lbs.

SCARLET CLOVER.

Price, 1/6 per lb.

Yields an excellent and abundant crop for fodder for stock, and makes superior hay, which horses are particularly fond of. Sown alone, 12 lb. per acre; in mixture, 3 to 4 lb.

RED or BROAD CLOVER.

Price, 2/- per lb.

Yields a good crop, but is only biennial duration. Broad-leaved, fine large seed. Sown alone, 15 lb. per acre; in mixture, 4 lb.

EGYPTIAN or BERSEEM CLOVER.

Price 1/6 per lb.

Makes strong, rapid Winter growth; has succulent fleshy stems, and broad, soft leaves. Does not taint the milk. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre.

LOTUS MAJOR.

(THE GREATER BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL.)

Price, 3/6 per lb.

This is similar to the common variety in its keen rooting habit, is enormously productive, very nutritious, and eaten with great relish by all stock. It is not easily injured by drought; does well on any soil, especially in moist localities. I strongly recommend this as one of the most valuable Clovers. Sow 7 lb. of seed per acre; in mixture, 2 lb.

BURR CLOVER.

Clean Seed, 1/6 per lb.

It is highly recommended for growing on poor, waste soil, the fertility of which it slowly enriches. It is not advisable to allow sheep to have access to the paddocks when the burrs or seed pods are ripe, as they are at that stage injurious to the wool.

BOKHARA CLOVER.

Price, 1/6 per lb.

Excellent for bees throughout the season. It is also an excellent pasture grass. Sown alone, 10 lb. per acre; in mixture, 1 to 2 lb.

ALSYKE, or HYBRID CLOVER.

Price, 2/- per lb.

A perennial variety, hybrid between the Red and White, but of much stronger growth than either, and will do well on all kinds of soil. It is highly valuable for permanent pasture. Alsylke Clover succeeds on soils that have become Clover sick, and should be included in all mixtures. Sown alone, 7 lb. per acre; in mixture, 2 lb.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER.

Clean-shelled Seed

A valuable herbage plant in moist and swampy ground; does well in places like Tarwin, Lower Gippsland.

TREFOIL, or YELLOW CLOVER.

Price, 1/- per lb.

Yields a very heavy crop, but should only be mixed with other grasses in small quantities. Sown alone, 10 lb. per acre; in mixture, 1 to 2 lb.

TREFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM.

Clean Seed, 3/- per lb.

This Clover, which is one of the most nutritious plants known to agriculture, is found growing on dry, sandy, and gravelly soil. It is an annual, but may be almost classed as perennial, because it sows itself when once it gets a start. When once introduced into grazing land, there it will remain until ploughed in, thus enriching the soil by adding humus and nitrogen to it. Average sowing, 6 lbs. to the acre.

Hedge Seeds.

Pittosporum eugenoides—The most popular variety for hedge purposes 1/- oz.
Pittosporum nigrescens — Similar to above, only smaller leaved 1/- oz.
Pittosporum undulatum—A much stronger growing variety than the other two. It is also a very floriferous shrub, bearing an abundance of sweet-scented white flowers 1/- oz.

AUSTRALIAN TREE & SHRUB SEEDS.

6d. per packet, 5/- per dozen packets, assorted.

To successfully raise tree seeds, they should be sown in boxes in partial shade, during early Spring, and using a cover of light canvas on a frame 4 ft. above the box. Every care is taken to supply only new-crop seed, as all tree seeds lose their vitality very quickly. My Eucalyptus seeds are gathered by most experienced collectors, and the Conifers imported from the leading Continental firms.

Special Quotations is Given for Large Quantities.

TREES AND SHRUBS

ACACIA—THE WATTLE.

The acacias are well known native shrubs and small trees with handsome foliage and attractive flowers, in most cases produced during the Winter months. They are mostly short lived, and are greatly benefited by being cut back directly after flowering.

- acutata**—"Latrobe's Wattle." A dwarf, dense, shrubby variety, of 3 to 4 feet, with bright golden flowers 1/6
- Baileyana**—"Cootamundra Wattle." Foliage glaucous, flowering in June, one of the first to open 1/6
- Cultriformis**—"Knife-leaved Wattle." Shrubby variety, with bright orange flowers; 6 feet . . 1/4
- dealbata**—"Silver Wattle." Large growing variety, with silvery foliage and bright golden flowers; 15 feet 1/6
- elata**—"Pepper-tree Wattle." Large growing tree, with handsome foliage and pale flowers . . 1/6
- elongata**—"Long-podded Wattle." Tall growing shrub, with bright flowers; 8 feet 1/6
- floribunda**—"Many-flowered Wattle." A fine large growing shrub, with attractive foliage and flowers; 10 feet 1/6
- Hewittii**—"Howitt's Wattle." Shrubby variety, with pale yellow flowers 1/6
- longifolia**—"Coast Wattle." A spreading shrub, very suitable for coastal planting 1/6
- melanoxylon**—"Blackwood tree." Fine timber tree; 40 to 60 feet 1/6
- normalis**—"Queen Wattle." The most attractive of all. Opening its rich golden blossom as the "Cootamundra" finishes; 15 to 20 feet . . 1/6
- prominens**—"Golden-rain Wattle." A large attractive shrub of 10 to 12 feet 1/6
- pravissima**—"Alpine Wattle." A large growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet 1/6
- podalyriaefolia**—"Mount Morgan Wattle." A beautiful variety, with silvery foliage and bright golden flowers. Early flowering 1/6
- pycnantha**—"Golden Wattle." The well-known variety with large golden yellow flowers and leathery foliage. Grows best in poor, hungry soil; 20 feet 1/6
- saligna**—"Willow Wattle." Small tree of 15 feet with rich flowers and attractive weeping branches 1/6

ABELIA—

The Abelias are small bushy shrubs with persistent foliage and rather small but numerous Bouvardia-like flowers, opening in Summer. They do best in sunny sheltered positions.

- chinensis** (Syn. *A. rupestris*)—Rose and white; 3 feet 2/6
- uniflora** (Syn. *A. serrata*)—Rosy, with yellow throat; 4 feet 2/6

ABIES (Fir Trees).—

Large growing Conifers of pyramidal habit with whorled spreading branches, they succeed best in cool humid climates.

- alba**—"The Silver Fir." A tree of 100 feet or more, with handsome silvery-grey foliage . 2/6
- Douglasii** (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*)—The well-known Oregon Pine; 100 feet or more . . . 2/6

ABUTILON—

The Abutilons are hardy, rapid growing evergreen shrubs with large bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Some varieties have very attractive foliage. They thrive in almost any situation or soil.

- aureum variegatum**—Foliage spotted and splashed with golden yellow; 4 feet 2/-
- Boule de Neige**—Pure snow white; 4 feet . 2/-
- Emperor**—Bright rich red; 4 feet 2/-
- Sawitzii**—Foliage variegated green and white, very effective; 2 feet 2/-
- Sydney Belle**—Rich golden yellow; 4 feet . 2/-
- Thompsonii plenum**—Double, orange; 4 feet . 2/-

ACER—THE MAPLE.

The Maples are hardy ornamental trees or shrubs, with handsome foliage, all very suitable for cool, mountainous districts, where the foliage assumes a brilliant colour before falling in Autumn.

- campestre**—The English Maple. Large tree of 50 feet with corky branches 3/6
- dasyneuron Wieri laciniatum**—Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A graceful variety. A tree of 15 to 20 feet 7/6
- japonicum filicifolium**—Large, handsome, finely divided green leaves, turning to bronze yellow in autumn; 6 feet 7/6
- negundo** (Syn. *Negundo aceroides*)—"The green Ash-leaved Maple"; 20 feet or more 3/6
- negundo argenteum variegatum**—Rich green leaves, bordered and marked silvery white; 12 to 15 feet. Strong plants, 3 feet high 7/6
- negundo aureum variegatum**—Beautiful green and golden variegated foliage, retaining its colour till Autumn. One of the most conspicuous plants we have. An ideal small tree for a lawn. Plants, 3 feet high 7/6
- negundo crispum**—Very fine foliage, nicely variegated, pale yellow and green, with a distinct pink tinge 7/6
- palmatum** (Syn. *A. polymorphum*)—Japanese Maple. Foliage green; 10 feet 2/6
- palmatum atropurpureum**—Dark purple foliage in Spring and Summer; 6 feet 7/6
- palmatum Oshubeni**—Foliage more deeply cut and of a deeper colour than atropurpureum; 6 feet 7/6
- palmatum reticulatum**—Small palmate green foliage, beautifully netted and bordered with cream; 6 feet 7/6 & 10/6
- platanoides**—Norway Maple. One of the most handsome and hardiest of the large growing Maples. 3/6
- platanoides Schwedlerii**—Large leaves, bright red in Spring, changing to green in Summer and again to orange-red in Autumn 7/6
- pseudo platanus**—Sycamore. Handsome large foliage, dark green above and glaucous beneath. A large tree of 30 feet or more 3/6
- rubrum**—Red Maple. A beautiful species, flowers scarlet, borne in clusters before the foliage breaks in Spring. A large tree of 20 to 30 feet. 3/6
- Saccharum**—The Canadian Sugar Maple. Handsome large palmate leaves 3/6
- tataricum ginnala**—Small pointed foliage, turning rich crimson; about 6 feet high 3/6
- ACMENA** (See *Eugenia*).—
- AGATHEA coelestis**—Blue Marguerite 2/-
- A neat compact evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing throughout the year masses of small daisy-like flowers. Very hardy.
- AESCULUS Hippocastanum**—The European Horse Chestnut 2/6
- The Horse Chestnuts are large-growing deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage and showy flowers in early Spring.
- AGONIS flexuosa**—The willow Myrtle of Western Australia 2/6
- A large evergreen tree of 30 feet or more.
- AILANTHUS altissima** (Syn. *Gladulosa*)—The Tree of Heaven 2/-
- A deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. A fast grower that thrives almost anywhere.
- ALOYSIA (Lippia) citriodora**—Lemon-Scented Verbena 2/-
- A hardy deciduous shrub of 6 feet with sweetly lemon-scented foliage, and masses of pale greyish-purple flowers in Summer. For best results prune hard back in Winter.
- AMELANCHIER**—American Juneberry or Snowy Mespilus.
- The Amelanchiers are hardy, deciduous, large-growing shrubs, covered in early Spring before the leaves appear with masses of small flowers.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

canadensis (Syn. *A. botryapium*)—A remarkable and very beautiful flowering tree, during Spring it is covered with myriads of small white flowers 3/6 & 5/-

sanguinea—Flowers white, berries dark, almost black. Foliage in Spring glaucous green, changing in Autumn to rich crimson; 8 feet 3/6

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Almonds (See *Prunus*).

ANDROMEDA (Syn. *Leucothoe* and *Pieris*)—
The *Andromedas* are small bushy, evergreen and deciduous shrubs, not exceeding 4 feet, with handsome foliage and beautiful lily-of-the-valley-like flowers.
Catesbaei (*Leucothoe Catesbaei*) — Remarkable for its handsome foliage. Evergreen; 4 feet 7/6
floribunda (*Pieris floribunda*)—Bushy evergreen, with large glossy foliage; pure white bell-shaped flowers in erect panicles; 3 feet . . . 7/6
japonica (*Pieris japonica*)—Evergreen bushy habit; flowers in pendulous racemes; 3 feet . . . 3/6, 5/- & 7/6
paniculata (*Lyonia paniculata*)—A deciduous variety, with cream, sweetly perfumed flowers in Spring.

ANGOPHORA—The Native Gum Myrtle.—
Hardy evergreen trees, very closely related to *Eucalyptus*, which they resemble in growth and habit. They make fine shelter trees.
intermedia—The Lance Leaved Gum Myrtle. A tree of 50 to 60 feet 2/-
subulatina—"The Velvet Gum Myrtle." A small tree of 20 to 25 feet 2/-

ARBUTUS—Strawberry Tree—
The *Arbutus*es are large, evergreen, woody shrubs or small trees of 12 to 15 feet, with attractive lily-of-the-valley-like flowers.
Andrachne — Flowers yellowish green, fruit bright red. This variety is attractive on account of its reddish-brown smooth bark . . . 3/6
Unedo (The Irish Strawberry Tree)—Flowers creamy white, fruit, scarlet 2/-

ARONIA—*melanocarpa*—Black Chokeberry . . . 3/6
A hardy deciduous shrub of 5 feet, with attractive, Hawthorn-like flowers.

ARAUCARIA—
Large-growing, distinct, and attractive trees, with regularly whorled branches. Most suitable for specimens or avenue planting.
excelsa—Norfolk Island Pine. A tree of 70 to 100 feet; very regular in its growth . . . 2/6
imbricata—Chill Pine or Monkey Puzzle. A slow growing tree of 20 to 30 feet. A distinct specimen for cool mountain districts . . . 3/6

ASH, English (See *Fraxinus*).

ASH, Mountain (See *Pyrus aucuparia*).

ANOPTERIS glandulosa—The Tasmanian Laurel . . . 3/6
A choice evergreen shrub with large glossy serrated foliage.

AUCUBA—Japanese Laurel—
The *Aucubas* are evergreen shrubs grown for their large ornamental foliage. They require to be grown in moist situations in half shade.
japonica aurea variegata—Leaves spotted and blotched with gold; 4 feet 2/6
japonica aurea marginata—Leaves broadly margined with gold 2/6

AZALEA—
The *Azaleas* are hardy, fibrous-rooted small-growing shrubs both evergreen and deciduous. They require to be grown in cool, moisture-holding soils, free from lime. In late Winter and Spring they are covered with masses of gorgeously coloured flowers. Botanically these plants are grouped with *Rhododendrons*.
amoena—These are dwarf, small flowered varieties that are more hardy than the larger flowered types, and on that account are better for general planting 2/6
indica—I have a choice collection of both double and single flowered varieties of these desirable plants in their many and varied colours . . . 2/- & 2/6

BAMBUSA—The Bamboo—
These attractive, easily grown plants add a distinctive touch to any garden. They are of free, rapid growth thriving in any deep soil, with plenty of moisture.

Arundinaria gracilis—A slender variety of 8 to 10 feet; very graceful deep green foliage . . 5/-

Arundinaria japonica—(Metake). A very hardy spreading variety that grows freely in any situation, forming dense clumps 6 to 10 feet high 3/6 & 5/-

Arundinaria Simonii—A strong growing erect variety of 15 to 20 feet, forming a graceful clump. Stems glaucous, covered with deep green handsome foliage 5/-

Bambusa Alphonse-Karri — A dense growing variety of 5 to 6 feet, with yellow and green striped stems 5/-

Bambusa Fortunei argentea—A dwarf spreading variety of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive green and white foliage 2/-

Bambusa marmorea—A unique bamboo of 4 to 5 feet, with slender purple canes clustered with slightly oval brilliant green foliage . . . 5/-

Phyllostachys castillonis—A large leaved variety, with smooth golden canes striped with green. Branches long and graceful; 10 feet . . . 5/-

Phyllostachys nigra—The Black Bamboo. An ornamental variety with dark black stems. Very hardy, growing 15 to 20 feet . . . 5/-

BECYA plicata (See *Micromyrtus microphylla*).

BEECH TREE (See *Fagus*).

BERBERIS—THE BARBERRY.

aggregata—A bushy semi-deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with yellow flowers 2/6

aquifolium—(Mahonia). An evergreen spreading shrub of 4 feet 2/6

brachypoda—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet; foliage colouring well in Autumn 2/6

Darwinii—One of the best evergreen shrubs with small dark glossy foliage, clustered with rich orange flowers in Spring; 5 to 6 feet . . . 2/-

Delsiana—A vigorous deciduous shrub of 6 feet, colouring well in Autumn 2/6

Sargentiana—A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with large elegant dark green leaves, turning bronze and scarlet 5/-

Stenophylla—An evergreen shrub of 5 feet, with long graceful shoots, densely clothed with dark shiny leaves 2/6

subcaulialata—A very graceful evergreen variety of 4 feet, with small glaucous leaves and arching branches 2/6

Thunbergii—A compact bushy deciduous shrub of 4 feet, lovely in Spring when decked with long hanging yellow flowers 2/-

vernac—A slender branching deciduous shrub of 3 feet, with attractive small foliage which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers, yellow . . 2/6

vulgaris—The Common Barberry. A large growing deciduous variety; 6 feet 2/-

vulgaris purpurea—A conspicuous variety, with deep purple foliage during Spring and Summer; 4 to 5 feet 2/6

Wilsonae—A new variety from China, of low spreading semi-deciduous free branching habit, clothed with neat leaves and needle-like spines. Flowers yellow 2/-

BETULA alba—The Silver Bark Birch 3/6
An ornamental and graceful, hardy, deciduous tree of 30 feet, with small poplar-like foliage, which turns bright yellow in Autumn.

BOUVARDIA—
The *Bouvardias* are small, shrubby plants, producing masses of attractive flowers in Summer and Autumn. They are usually cut hard back by the frosts in Winter, but sprout again in early Spring. They require very rich, well-cultivated soil to do well.
Humboldtii—Pure white large tubular flowers, very richly perfumed 1/6
Named varieties in various shades of Pink, Red, Crimson, Cream, etc., both double and single 1/6

BORONIA megastigma—Sweet-scented *Boronia* 2/-
A well-known hardy, compact bushy plant, flowering profusely in early Spring. The brown and yellow flowers are strongly perfumed. Prefers an open situation in freshly broken soil, and must be cut back hard during or soon after the flowering period.

BRACHYSEMA lanceolatum—The Swan River Pea Push 2/6

A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers.

BRACHYCHITON (See Sterculia).

BUDDLEA—

The buddleas are evergreen, rapid-growing shrubs, generally of about 5 to 8 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers during Spring and Summer.

alternifolia—A new variety producing its delicate sweetly-scented rosy-mauve flowers in Spring, clustered on the upper side of the branches and not in panicles at the ends of the branches as in other varieties. Of distinct bushy habit, with small attractive foliage. A fine vigorous shrub of about 6 feet 3/6

madagascariensis (Syn. *B. paniculata*)—A dense straggling shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with panicles of cream and yellow flowers in Winter . . . 2/-

salvifolia—A new variety that promises to become one of our most conspicuous Winter-flowering shrubs. Very rapid in growth, forming a shrub of 5 to 6 feet in its second season 2/6

variabilis Veitchiana—Dense spikes of lilac flowers, with orange eye. Very rapid and strong grower; 6 feet 2/-

variabilis magnifica—Of the same habit of growth, and flowering as "Veitchiana," but with deeper rosy purple flowers. Very attractive . . . 2/6

BUXUS, Box Tree—

The Box trees are evergreen shrubs of rather slow growth, with small, shining foliage, and inconspicuous flowers. They make useful dense shrubs that can be trimmed or cut to any shape required.

sempervirens arborescens—The tree Box. A tall growing variety of 4 to 6 feet, with oval glossy foliage 2/-

sempervirens variegata—A distinct silver variegated form, growing to about 2 feet . . . 2/-

CALLITRIS (Syn *Frenela*), **The Native Cypress-Pine**—

Attractive symmetrical small trees of 30 or 40 feet, with dense foliage.

cupressiformis—"The Victorian Pine" . . . 2/-

oblonga (Syn. *Gunnii*)—"The Tasmanian Pine" . . 2/-

robusta—"The Murray Pine" 18/- per dozen; 2/-

CALCEOLARIA, The Slipper Wort—

The shrubby Calceolarias are dwarf branching plants of about 2 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers in early Spring.

rugosa (*C. integrifolia*)—Flowers cream and yellow, very freely produced 2/-

violacea—Clear mauve, with violet and yellow spots. 2/-

CALLISTEMON, Native Bottle Brush—

The Callistemons are very hardy evergreen shrubs, thriving in the most exposed situations.

coccineum—Rich dazzling scarlet; 6 feet. . . 2/-

pallidum—Bright yellow, very attractive . . 2/-

salignum—Scarlet 2/-

CALODENDRON capensis—The Cape Chestnut 3/6

One of the most attractive and useful flowering trees of 20 to 30 feet or more. Can be recommended where a distinct specimen is required.

CALYTRIX, The Grampians Fringe Myrtle—

Bushy Heath-like shrub from the Grampians, covered in early Spring with masses of starry white flowers, which turn bluish as they age.

scabra—Dwarf and bushy, about 2 to 3 feet. 2/-

Sullivani—Tall growing variety of 5 to 6 feet 2/-

CALYCANTHUS, The flowering Allspice—

The Calycanthus are deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, opening their deliciously fragrant flowers in Winter before the leaves appear.

floridus—"Carolina Allspice." Flowers reddish-brown, with rich aromatic fragrance . . . 2/6

precox—(*Chimonanthus*) fragrans. Flowers yellow, with brown markings, deliciously fragrant 2/6

CAMPHORA officinarum—The Camphor Tree (See *Cinnamomum camphora*).

CAMELLIA—

Well known free flowering evergreens, producing their attractive blooms in late Winter and Spring. They are quite hardy, and do best in a cool, moist situation.

Japonica—I can offer many choice varieties, both double and single, and in all colours, including crimson, scarlet, rose, cerise, flesh and white. 3/6 & 5/-

sasanqua—The Japanese Winter Flowering Camellia. Very effective, with small foliage and single deep pink flowers, with yellow stamens in mid-Winter 3/6 & 5/-

CANTUA dependens (*C. buxifolia*) 2/6

A hardy much-branched shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep rose-pink, fuchsia-like flowers produced in pendulous racemes in Winter. Of somewhat straggling nature, requires the support of a stout stake.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus (*incana*)—The Blue Spirea 2/-

A hardy deciduous shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with silvery grey foliage covered through Summer and Autumn with neat spikes of bright blue spirea-like flowers.

CASSIA Candolliana—The Senna Bush 2/6

A handsome evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with attractive bright golden yellow flowers.

CATALPA syriacifolia—The Tree Bignonia 2/6

A hardy deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet, with large heart-shaped leaves.

CEANOTHUS—

These are hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, producing large quantities of their attractive blue flowers.

divaricatus—Deep glossy foliage and pale blue flowers; 6 to 8 feet 2/6

Veitchianus—Very small foliage and deep rich blue flowers; 5 to 6 feet 2/6

Gloire de Versailles—A tall growing large leaved variety, with rich lavender blue flowers, produced in Summer 3/6

CERATONIA Siligna—The Carob or St. John's Bread 2/6

A handsome evergreen tree of 15 feet or more. Very suitable for planting in hot, arid districts. This tree furnishes the carob beans, which are used largely throughout the Mediterranean basin for food and forage.

CERASUS, The Laurel (See *Laurocerasus*).

CERASUS, The Flowering Cherry (See *Prunus*).

CERATOPETALUM gummiferum—The N.S.W. Christmas Bush 3/6

A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet.

CERCIS, The Judas Tree or Red Bud—

Hardy deciduous small trees of 10 to 15 feet, with handsome heart-shaped leaves, and attractive bright rose pea-shaped flowers, which are clustered on the branches in late Winter before the foliage appears.

canadensis—Pale rose of tallish spreading habit 2/6

CINNAMOMUM camphora—The Camphor Tree 2/-

A stout evergreen tree of 20 to 30 feet, with very dense foliage most suitable for the warmer districts, where it can be used with great advantage for street planting. This tree furnishes the Camphor of commerce.

CESTRUM (Syn. *Habrothamnus*).

The Cestrums which include all plants known in the past as *Habrothamnus*, are hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet with attractive tubular flowers.

auranticum—Deep orange yellow, flowers held erect in large panicles 2/-

nocturnum—(The Night flowering Jessamine). Creamy yellow, very sweetly perfumed at night only 2/-

elegans—(*Habrothamnus*). Bright red flowers in pendulous racemes 2/-

CHAMAELAUCIUM uncinatum—The Geraldton Wax Flower 5/-

A beautiful Winter-flowering evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, from Western Australia.

CHOISYA ternata—The Mexican Orange Flower 2/6

A beautiful and distinct free-flowering evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with glossy foliage and clusters of white fragrant flowers.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

CHORIZEMA cordata—The Flame Pea Bush of Western Australia . . . 2/-

A dwarf evergreen shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with small orange and yellow pea-shaped flowers.

CHIMONANTHUS fragrans (See Calycanthus praecox).

CLETHRA arborea—The Lily of Valley Tree . 2/6
A handsome evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with large glossy laurel-like foliage and beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers.

arborea flore pleno—Quite a novelty, with attractive full double flowers in pendulous racemes . . . 3/6

CLETHRA alnifolia—The Sweet Pepper Bush . 3/6
A deciduous shrub of 3 to 5 feet, producing in Autumn creamy white fragrant flowers.

CLERODENDRON—

Hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with large, soft foliage, and attractive, fragrant flowers in Summer. They thrive in any warm situation with abundant moisture

fragrans—Double white, with red calyx, deliciously fragrant Frost tender in cold districts . . . 2/6

trichotomum—Single white, with reddish-brown calyx . . . 2/6

CLIANTHUS puniceus—The New Zealand Glory Pea . . . 2/-

A hardy semi-climbing plant of 4 to 5 feet, producing quantities of long red pea-shaped flowers in Spring. Best planted against a wall or fence, and requires shortening back after flowering to keep shapely.

COLUTEA arborescens—The Bladder Sennea . . 2/6
An ornamental, free-flowering deciduous shrub of 6 feet, producing large clusters of bronze-yellow pea-shaped flowers in Spring, succeeded by bladder-like seed pods.

CONVOLVULUS cneorum—Shrubby Convolvulus 2/6
An attractive small evergreen shrub of 2 feet, with handsome silvery foliage, and large white tinged with pink flowers.

COPROSMA, The New Zealand Looking Glass Plant—

The Coprosmas are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 5 feet, with broad, glossy foliage, and inconspicuous green flowers. They thrive anywhere, and are particularly valuable for planting near the sea coast.

Baueri—Deep green glossy foliage. One of the finest hedge plants for the sea front . . . 1/6

Baueri variegata—Glossy foliage, margined with creamy white . . . 2/6

Baueri picturata—Glossy foliage, blotched with yellow in the centre . . . 2/6

CEDRUS, The Cedar Tree—

The Cedars are large-growing ornamental Conifers with wide horizontally spreading branches, very distinct in habit from most other conifers.

atlantica glauca—The Blue Atlas Cedar. A handsome tree with silvery glaucous foliage . . 2/6

Deodara—The Indian Cedar. One of the most ornamental trees . . . 2/6

CELTIS sinensis—The Chinese Nettle Tree . . 2/6
An ornamental deciduous tree of 20 feet of wide-spreading habit, with light green foliage.

CORONILLA emerus—The Scorpion Senna . . 2/6
A dense semi-deciduous shrub of 3 to 6 feet, with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in early Spring. Very hardy, thriving in moist situations.

CORCHORUS (See Kerria).

CORYLUS Avellana-atro-purpurea — The purple leaved Filbert . . . 3/6

A very attractive and ornamental deciduous shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep purple foliage in Spring, retaining its beauty till late Autumn. Requires a cool, deep soil for best results.

CORNUS, The Dogwood—

The Dogwoods are large-growing shrubs, grown for their attractive flowers and fruits, also for the Winter effect of their brightly coloured branches. They are quite hardy, and thrive in good, deep, moist soil.

Amomum—A deciduous shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with purple branches covered with dark green elliptic foliage. The bark has medicinal properties . . . 2/6

brachypoda—A tall deciduous shrub with yellowish brown branches, and large leaves . . . 2/6

capitata (Syn. Benthamia fragifera). An evergreen tree of 15 to 20 feet, with large creamy white flowers . . . 2/6

sanquinea—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet, with greenish white flowers . . . 2/6

stolonifera—A deciduous shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with deep red branches and white berries . . 3/3

COTONEASTER.

The Cotoneasters are ornamental shrubs ranging from low prostrate bushes of 2 feet, as in horizontalis, to large, vigorous, branching shrubs of 6 to 8 feet.

angustifolia (See Pyracantha angustifolia).

Dielsiana elegans—A shrub of 6 feet . . . 2/6

divaricata—Upright shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with deciduous oval foliage . . . 3/6

Franchetii—A vigorous shrub of 6 feet, with wiry arching branches covered with bright leaves which are downy underneath . . . 2/6

horizontalis—One of the most distinct and beautiful shrubs for rock garden work, with characteristic flat fan-like spreading, rigid branches 3/6

horizontalis perpusilla—Possessing all the good qualities of the type plant, but of smaller growth and denser habit Sub-evergreen . . . 3/6

hupehensis—A slender spreading shrub of 5 feet with attractive white flowers produced in clusters of 6 to 12 . . . 3/6

microphylla—A dwarf, low shrub of 3 feet, with small dark shining foliage and dull red berries . . 2/-

pannosa—A vigorous evergreen bush of 5 feet, with slender spreading branches and neat silvery foliage. Flowers white . . . 2/-

racemiflora soongarica—An erect shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with spreading branches covered with broad greyish foliage . . . 2/6

rugosa Henryana—A tall-growing variety with lanceolata leaves and long pendulous branches . . 3/6

San Fran—A dwarf deciduous prostrate weeping variety, forming a neat spreading bush of 12 to 18 inches high . . . 2/6

Serotina—A distinct variety, with attractive large silvery greyish foliage. Flowers white. A tall variety of 6 to 8 feet . . . 3/6

Simonsii—Branching shrub of 4 feet, with round bright green foliage . . . 2/-

CROTALARIA laburnifolia—The Bird Flower

One of the most handsome and unique of evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery grey lucerne-like foliage. Flowers large in loose terminal spikes, resembling small birds.

CRYPTOMERIA—The Japanese Cedar—

Large ornamental Conifers of pyramidal habit, with straight, slender trunks covered with reddish-brown bark, and with spreading ascending branches.

japonica—A large growing tree, 50 to 60 feet 2/3

japonica elegans—Dense bushy tree of 20 to 30 feet . . . 2/6

Large plants, 3 to 4 feet high . . . 7/6

japonica elegans plumosa—A dwarf variety of 15 to 20 feet, with soft downy foliage . . . 2/6

CRATAEGUS—The Hawthorn or May Tree—

The Hawthorns are hardy shrubs or small trees of 8 to 12 feet. In early Spring they are covered with their various coloured flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries, which hold till Winter.

Carrierii—Large glossy foliage, which turns bright red in late Autumn . . . 3/6

cordata—Flowers white, followed by small scarlet berries in bunches . . . 2/6

crenulata (See Pyracantha crenulata).

Mexicana—Glossy green foliage, large white flowers, succeeded by large yellow fruits as large as cherries . . . 3/6

oxycantha coccinea flore pleno—Double crimson, very rich and bright . . . 2/6

oxycantha multiplex—Double white . . . 2/6

oxycantha punicea—Single scarlet . . . 2/6

oxycantha rosea flore pleno—Double bright pink . . . 2/6

tanacetifolia orientalis—Silvery foliage, clustering closely to the branches. White flowers followed by yellow berries . . . 2/6

Use Clift's Manurial Insecticide and Keep Your Soil Healthy.

CYATHODES acerosa—The Tasmanian Pink Berry
A dwarf, heath-like shrub of 2 to 3 feet, effective in Winter. 2/6

CYDONIA (Pyrus or Chaenomeles) — Japanese Flowering Quince—

The Cydonias are popular, hardy, semi-deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 3 feet, as in Maulei and Pygmea, to large shrubs of 5 to 6 feet.

japonica aurora—Large salmon red, 3 feet . 3/6

japonica columbia—Bright orange-red, very strong grower, 3 feet 3/6

japonica Gaujardi—Deep rosy red, 3 feet . . 2/-

japonica—Rich scarlet, 4 feet. 2/-

japonica Moerloosii—Rosy white and carmine, 3 feet 2/-

japonica nivalis—Pure white, 4 feet 2/-

japonica pygmea—A dwarf variety, with rich salmon flowers. Very free fruiting; 2 feet . . 3/6

japonica salmonea—Clear salmon rose; large flowers; 2 feet 3/6

japonica umbilicata—Rich red, fine variety; 4 feet 2/-

japonica vermillon—Very brilliant red. A superb variety 2/6

Maulei—Rich red, dwarf, free flowering variety; 2 feet 3/6

Sargentii—Rich orange scarlet, very bright and attractive; 2 feet 3/6

CYSTISUS laburnum (See Laburnum vulgare).

CYTISUS—The Broom (See also Genista and Spartium) —

The Brooms are amongst the hardest of ornamental flowering shrubs, thriving on dry banks, and in the poorest of soils, displaying a wealth of bloom in Spring and early Summer.

albus (Syn. Spartium album)—The Portugal Broom. Long rush-like branches covered in early Spring with masses of small white flowers; 5 feet 2/-

scorpiarius Andreanus (Syn. Genista Andreana)—The beautiful crimson and yellow variety. One of the most effective shrubs we have; 4 feet 2/-

scorpiarius Andreanus Smithii—A richly-coloured variety of this popular Broom. Flowers bronze and crimson; very striking; 4 feet 2/6

CUPRESSUS—THE CYPRESS.

The Cupressus are highly ornamental Conifers, varying greatly in size and habit; they all have dense aromatic foliage. Most varieties are very suitable for large hedges, whilst others, particularly the coloured foliage sorts, form distinctive specimens, especially in the cool, humid districts, where the colouring is intensified. See also Hedge Plants.

arizonica—The Arizona Cypress. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with horizontal branches and glaucous foliage. One of the hardest of all cypresses, standing drought conditions where others fail 2/-

Lambertiana aurea saligna—A distinct compact weeping form, with bright golden foliage. As a small specimen of 12 to 15 feet it has no equal 5/-

Lambertiana horizontalis—The True Horizontal Cypress. One of the finest ornamental hedge or breakwind plants I have. Growth very rapid and branching 3/-

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea—The handsome golden-coloured variety. One of the finest subjects for specimen or avenue planting 3/6

Lawsoniana (Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana)—Lawson Cypress. A most beautiful conifer forming narrow pyramidal trees of 20 to 30 feet, densely furnished with branches to the ground. A fine tree for breakwind or avenue planting . . 2/-

Lawsoniana albo-variegata—A slender growing variety of 8 to 10 feet, with pale green foliage, beautifully tipped with silver 2/6 & 3/6

Lawsoniana erecta viridis—Of dense columnar habit, with bright silvery green foliage. A beautiful variety; 12 to 15 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana filiformis—A distinct variety of low globular habit, with peculiar cord-like green weeping foliage 5/-

Lawsoniana lutea—Golden Lawson Cypress. A compact form, with golden foliage, the young tips being particularly rich in colouring. One of the most conspicuous conifers in any plantation. 12 to 15 feet 3/6 & 5/-

Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop—One of the bluest conifers in cultivation, of extremely graceful habit and beautiful glaucous foliage . . 5/-

lusitanica (Syn. glauca pendula)—An attractive variety, growing to a tree of 30 to 40 feet, with spreading branches of more or less pendulous habit 2/-

Goveniana Scotti—A distinct variety of pyramidal growth, with attractive cream and green foliage; 12 to 15 feet 3/-

macrocarpa—The Monterey Cypress. Similar to C. Lambertiana, but of more upright habit, and being raised from seed not so uniform or dependable in growth 1/6

macrocarpa aurea (Syn. Brunniana aurea)—A dense growing variety of 15 to 20 feet, with deep golden feathery foliage 2/6 & 3/6

sempervirens stricta (pyramidalis)—The Italian or Roman Cypress. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with erect branches, forming a narrow columnar head 2/- & 2/6

torulosa (Syn. C. nephalensis)—A tall pyramidal tree, with short branches, covered with bluish green foliage 3/-

DACRYDIUM cupressinum—The New Zealand Rimu Pine 5/-

This pine is one of the most beautiful objects in the New Zealand bush.

DACRYDIUM FRANKLINI—The Huon Pine . . 2/6

A distinct Conifer of 20 feet, with attractive weeping branchlets. Suitable for cool, moist districts only.

DAPHNE—

Well-known sweetly-scented shrubs, with evergreen foliage, flowering in Winter and early Spring. They grow best in a sheltered situation in cool, moist soil, or can be grown to perfection in a cask or large pot.

odora rubra (Syn. indica rubra)—The well-known variety with deep pink flowers, deliciously fragrant; 3 feet. Extra strong plants 5/-, 7/6 & 10/6

odora alba—Pure glistening white, sweetly perfumed; 3 feet 7/6

odora marginata—Foliage distinctly margined with gold; flowers pink; 3 feet 7/6

DABOECIA (Menziesia)—St. Dabeoc's Heath—

The beautiful Irish Heath, which is of spreading habit, growing only 18 inches high, and producing almost throughout the year, masses of hanging bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in any moist, cool situation.

polifolia alba—Pure white 2/-

polifolia atropurpurea—Rich purple 2/-

DESMODIUM penduliflorum 2/-

A hardy semi-deciduous shrub of pendulous habit, with long spikes of small pea-shaped flowers.

DEUTZIA—

The Deutzias are very ornamental, small-growing, deciduous shrubs of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers.

crenata variegata—Flowers double white, foliage variegated green and white 2/-

gracilis—Single white, very dwarf and compact 2/-

gracilis rosea—Pearly rose fading to almost white 2/-

Lemoinei—Pure white flowers, produced in dense trusses 2/6

longifolia Veitchii—Bright rose coloured flowers, held erect in large panicles, very striking and attractive. The best of all the Deutzias. 3 feet 3/6

Pride of Rochester—Double white, tall growing 2/-

Vilmoriniana—A fine variety with large white flowers, borne in clusters; 5 feet 2/6

DIERVILLA (See Weigelia).

DIOSMA alba (Coleonema album) 2/-

A neat, evergreen Erica-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

DOMBEYA Natalensis 2/6

A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome white buttercup-like flowers.

DIPLACUS—

Hardy dwarf evergreen shrubs of about 3 feet, producing their musk-like flowers during the greater part of the year.

glutinosus—Rich orange; 3 feet 2/-

pumilus—Orange red, 3 feet 2/-

DURANTA—

The Durantas are hardy, evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, flowering during the greater part of the year, and bearing yellow berries during Autumn.

Ellisii—Deep lavender, foliage turns coppery in Autumn; 4 feet 2/-

Plumieri—Deep blue, tall growing; 6 feet 2/-

Plumieri alba—Pure white; 5 feet 2/-

EDWARDSIA (See Sophora).

ELDER (See Sambucus).

ERICA—The Heath—

The Ericas are hardy dwarf, bushy shrubs of great beauty when in flower. They thrive in almost any soil that is not too strongly impregnated with lime. Decayed leaves will help, but the soil should not be enriched with manure.

arborescens—Small white fragrant flowers, tall growing; 6 feet 2/-

autumnalis—Deep rose pink, very small flowers produced in dense masses in Autumn; 2 feet 2/-

baecans—Deep rose pink, medium sized bell-like flowers. Spring flowering; 3 feet 2/-

bowleana—Pure white, constant bloomer; 3 feet 2/-

cruenta—Orange scarlet, a hardy variety that thrives anywhere; 3 feet 2/-

intermedia—Pure white, long spikes in Spring; 4 to 5 feet 2/-

jubilee—Deep rose pink, very fine for cutting; 3 feet 2/-

linnaeoides (Syn. *perpicua*)—Bright rose pink; very effective; 3 feet 2/-

mammosa—Bright purplish crimson, of the same habit as *Webbiana*; 3 feet 2/-

mcnathiana—Lavender purple, with deep eye, small bells. This variety, which flowers profusely in Winter, is perhaps one of the finest shrubs I have 2/-

pyramidalis gracilis—Small white flowers with dark centre, very hardy and free flowering; 3 feet 2/-

vulgaris—The Purple Scotch Heather. Dwarf spreading habit; 2 feet 2/-

vulgaris alba—The White Scotch Heather. Dwarf spreading habit; 2 feet 2/-

Webbiana—Long spikes of pale pink flowers, always in flower; 3 feet 2/-

Wilmoreana—Large flowers, pink and white, very free flowering; 2 feet 2/-

ERIOSTEMON—The Native Waxflower—

The Eriostemons are hardy dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with star-shaped flowers.

myoporoides (Syn. *nerifolium*)—Pale pink, very free flowering; 3 feet 2/6

obovatis (Bendigo Wax Flower)—White, flushed pink; very dwarf, 1½ to 2 feet 3/6

ERYTHRINA—The Coral Tree—

Beautiful deciduous shrubs of 4 to 8 feet, with attractive spikes of brilliant pea-shaped flowers in Summer. They require the warmest situations exposed to all the sunshine possible.

acanthocarpa—Scarlet and yellow, flowering in November. The brilliant flowers clustering in dense bunches close to the branches 5/-

christa-galli—Immense spikes of deep crimson flowers 2/-

secundiflora—A tall growing variety, with rich crimson flowers 2/6

EUCALYPTUS—THE GUM TREE.

Handsome evergreen trees, of rapid growth, with attractive foliage, and in some cases most beautiful flowers, opening in Spring and Summer.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

calophylla—“Port Gregory Gum.” Flowers pure white, in large trusses; 40 feet 2/-

calophylla rosea—Rose pink, one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation; 30 feet 2/-

erythronema—“Lindsay Gum.” Flowers rich crimson. A small growing variety of 6 to 8 feet 2/-

Ficifolia—“Scarlet-flowering Gum.” A beautiful tree, with large trusses of various shades of crimson produced above the foliage; 15 to 20 feet 1/6 & 2/-

leucoxylon rosea—A rose pink flowered variety of the “Ironbark Gum”; 30 feet 2/-

macrocarpa—A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with silvery white foliage, and immense flowers, rich in colour 2/6

platypus—“The Maalok Gum.” A tree of 20 feet with rich crimson flowers 2/-

Pyramidalis—A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with large flowers, rich crimson and yellow 2/6

Torquata—“Coolgardie Gum.” Dwarf variety of 6 to 8 feet, flowers rich orange scarlet 2/6

SHELTER TREES.

alpina—“Alpine Gum.” Small tree, of 10 to 15 feet, with leathery foliage and white flowers 1/6

amygdalina—“Peppermint Gum.” A tree of 30 feet with attractive peppermint scented foliage 1/6

cineria—A bushy growing species with attractive heart-shaped silvery foliage. Very fine for cutting in the young stages 1/6

citrodora—“Lemon-scented Gum.” A distinct tree, with smooth white stem. Flowers white; 40 feet 1/6

eorynocalyx (Syn. *cladocalyx*)—“Sugar Gum.” A well-known rapid growing tree for shelter 1/-

globulus—“Blue Gum.” Very large growing tree with attractive blue foliage. 100 feet or more 1/6

gomphoccephala—“The Tooart Gum.” A tree of 40 to 60 feet 1/6

Lehmanni—Dense shrubby variety, with large pointed buds. Flowers yellowish, 30 feet 1/6

maculata—“Spotted Gum.” Tall tree, with distinct smooth mottle stem and white flowers 1/6

microcorys—“Tallow-wood Gum.” Large growing tree, with attractive fine foliage 1/6

obliqua—“Messmate.” A giant tree. Flowers white. 100 feet or more 1/6

propinqua—“The Grey Gum.” A splendid timber tree of rapid growth 1/6

Pilularis—“Black Butt.” Flowers white. A large tree 1/6

punctata—“Leather Jacket Tree.” A tree of 60 to 70 feet, quick growth 1/6

radiata—An attractive tree with distinct pendulous branchlets. One of the most attractive of all gums 1/6

robusta—“Swamp Mahogany.” Very large, attractive 1/6

rostrata—“The Red Gum.” A tree of 80 to 100 feet. Timber very hard, and durable 1/6

Sieberiana—“Mountain Ash.” A straight stemmed lofty tree of rapid growth 1/6

sideroxylon—“The Black Iron Bark.” A tree of 50 feet. Timber of great strength and hardness 1/6

Stuartiana—“Apple Gum.” A medium sized tree with fibrous bark and drooping branches 1/6

viminialis—“Manna Gum.” Fine foliage, silvery grey, of weeping habit. A large tree growing to 100 feet or more 1/6

ESCALLONIA.—

Fine evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage and attractive, bell-shaped wax-like flowers in terminal racemes. Very hardy.

Exoniensis—White, shaded pink. 6 feet 2/-

Langleyensis—Rich red upright flowers, growth pendulous. 4 feet 2/-

macrantha—Coral red, large flowers. Glossy foliage. 4 feet 2/-

montevicensis—White, shaded with pink. 6 feet 2/-

organensis—Bright rose pink. 5 feet 2/-

EUGENIA—The Native Myrtle.

The Eugenias are evergreen shrubs and trees of great beauty, their dense myrtle-like foliage is always pleasing, and in Autumn they are covered with attractive berries which last through Winter.

myrtifolia (Syn. *paniculata*). — Rose Apple. A small tree of 12 to 15 feet with white flowers and rose-coloured berries 2/-

Smithii (Syn. *Kingiana*)—Lilly Pilly Tree. A tree of 12 to 15 feet, but can be kept as a shrub at 6 feet if desired and trimmed 2/-

Beautify Your Home with Flowers from Your Own Garden.

W. J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

Price in quantity, 18/- per dozen.

- ugni (Myrtus ugni)**—A miniature variety from Chili growing only 2 to 3 feet. White fuschsia-like flowers 2/-
- ventenatii (Syn pendula)**—A particularly fine tree for a specimen growing from 20 to 30 feet, its distinct slight weeping habit is always admired 2/-
- oleosa**—A neat compact bush of 6 to 8 feet, with deep purplish-blue berries 2/-
- EUONYMUS—The Spindle Tree.**
The Spindle trees are hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet. The evergreen sorts grown for their attractive variegated foliage, and the deciduous *E. europaeus* for its fine Autumn tints and attractive fruits.
- europaeus**—A hardy deciduous variety with attractive scarlet fruit in Winter 2/6
- japonicus argenteus**—Foliage pale green margined with silver 2/-
- japonicus aurea**—Foliage variegated green and gold 2/-
- japonicus latifolius elegans**—Tall, upright variety heavily variegated with gold 2/-
- japonicus viridi-variegata (Syn. Duc d'Anjou)**—Large green leaves variegated with yellow and green in the middle 2/-
- radicans variegata**—A semi-trailing variety with silver variegated foliage, evergreen 2/-
- EUTAXIA diffusa** 2/-
- A native shrub of particular beauty in Spring, when covered with its masses of tiny pea-shaped flowers of yellow and orange. Growing 3 to 4 feet high, in any open situation.
- EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Syn Spirea grandiflora)**
—The Pearl Bush 2/-
- A hardy, deciduous shrub, of 5 to 6 feet, with snow-white flowers, produced in early Spring as the leaves are breaking. A charming shrub for any garden.
- FABIANA imbricata—The Chilean Heath** 2/-
- A hardy heath-like shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with waxy, tubular, creamy-white flowers in Spring.
- FAGUS—The Beech Tree.**
The Beech trees are hardy, large-growing trees, that are most suitable for planting in cool, moist districts, where their foliage, particularly in Spring, is most attractive.
- Cunninghamii**—The Native Beech. An evergreen tree of great beauty with small myrtle-like foliage. 40 feet 2/6
- sylvatica**—The European Beech. A large growing deciduous tree 3/6
- sylvatica purpurea**—The Copper Beech. A very handsome variety with deep purple foliage in Spring and Summer 5/-
- sylvatica purpurea tricolor**—The Three Coloured Beech. A very handsome variety, the foliage being beautifully veined and margined with rosy pink 7/6
- FELICIA angustifolia** 2/-
- A small hardy shrub of 2 to 3 feet, smothered in early Spring with countless small, deep lilac flowers.
- FELJOA sellowiana** 3/6
- A distinct evergreen fruiting shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with dark green foliage with silvery reverse. Flowers in Spring.
- FORSYTHIA—The Golden Bell Shrub.**
The Forsythias are highly ornamental deciduous, free-flowering shrubs with showy yellow flowers, produced in great profusion.
- intermedia vitellina**—Large flowers, rich golden yellow, very attractive. 4 feet 2/6
- suspensa**—Long trailing branches, covered with golden bell-like blossoms 2/6
- suspensa Fortunei aurea**—Rich golden yellow flowers 3/6
- Viridissima**—Erect shrubby variety, very free flowering. The foliage turns coppery in Autumn. 4 feet 2/-
- FRAXINUS—The Ash.**
The Ashes are ornamental, deciduous, broad-headed trees, with green foliage which turns yellow or dark purple in Autumn. Valuable as street or avenue trees, they thrive in any good deep, moderately moist soil. Available for planting during June, July, and August only.
- americana**—The White Ash. A tall tree of 50 to

- 60 feet, with dark green foliage, glaucous beneath 2/6
- excelsior**—The English Ash. A stately tree of 50 to 60 feet, with bright green lanceolate foliage 2/6
- excelsior aurea**—The Golden Ash. A dwarf variety with bright golden branches and foliage 5/-
- xanthoxyloides**—The Himalayan Ash. A compact variety of 25 feet, very hardy 2/6
- lanceolata**—The Green Ash. A tree of 40 to 50 feet, with smooth, green branches 2/6
- ornus**—The Flowering Ash. A small tree of 20 feet, with dense terminal panicles of white flowers 2/6
- FUGOSIA Patersoni (Syn. Lagunaria Patersoni)**—The Pyramid Tree 2/-
- A handsome evergreen tree of pyramidal form growing to 20 or 30 feet.
- FLOWERING APPLES (See Pyrus Malus).**
FLOWERING CHERRIES (See Prunus).
FLOWERING PLUMS (See Prunus).
FLOWERING PEACHES (See Prunus).
FLOWERING QUINCES (See Cydonia).
- GINKGO Biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia)**—The Maidenhair Tree 3/-
- GARDENIA Thunbergia**—The Cape Jasmine 2/6
- A hardy, evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with glossy foliage and large waxy tubular pure white flowers.
- GARRYA elliptica**—The Catkin Shrub 2/6
- A conspicuous, evergreen, dense shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in mid-Winter graceful, drooping tufts of pale green Catkins, which last for some time. Very ornamental.
- GENISTA—The Broom (See also Cytisus and Spartium).**
Hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with rus-like growths covered in Spring and Summer with countless small pea-shaped flowers.
- aetensis**—"Mt. Etna Broom." A strong growing variety with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers. 6 feet 2/6
- Andreana (See Cytisus Andreanus).**
- tinctoria**—A dwarf shrub of 2 to 3 feet flowering profusely in mid-Summer after the other brooms have finished. Bright golden yellow 2/6
- florida**—Golden yellow sweetly perfumed flowers of dense bushy growth. 5 feet 2/-
- floribunda alba (Syn Spartium album)**—Upright growths, covered with white flowers in early Spring. 5 feet 2/-
- monosperma pendula**—Very handsome silvery weeping branches covered with tiny white flowers in Spring. 6 feet 2/6
- GOODIA lotifolia**—The Salisbury Pea 2/-
- A rapid growing native shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with clover-like foliage, and handsome pea-shaped flowers in early Spring.
- GORDONIA anomala (Syn. Axillaris)** 3/6 & 5/-
- A handsome hardy, evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with glossy foliage and attractive single cream camellia-like flowers in Winter.
- GREVIA Sutherlandii** 5/-
- A hardy shrub from Natal, with thick, naked branches, the attractive palmate foliage clustering at the ends. Flowers produced in large, pendulous spikes are rich scarlet. Requires a warm, well-drained situation. 6 to 8 feet.

GREVILLEA.

- alpina-dallachiana**—A compact, bushy shrub of 3 feet, with attractive rose and white flowers produced even on the smallest plants 2/-
- asplenifolia**—One of the most effective shrubs of 6 feet with handsome dark foliage with silvery reverse; the young tips in Winter and Spring are red. Flowers crimson, produced in profusion 2/6
- Hilliana**—"White Silky Oak." A small tree of 20 feet with handsome foliage and white flowers 3/-
- Juniperiana**—A shrubby variety of 3 to 4 feet, with spiny foliage and bright pink flowers 2/6
- linearis**—A shrub of 5 feet with narrow foliage and handsome pale lilac flowers produced almost throughout the year 2/6
- oleoides**—A dwarf shrub of 3 feet with large olive-like foliage and bright crimson flowers clustering on the branches 2/6

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

robusta—"The Silky Oak." A tree of 40 to 50 feet, with handsome foliage and bright orange flowers. Stands heat and drought well . . . 2/-
rosmarinifolia—A dense shrub of 4 to 6 feet with rosemary-like foliage and red flowers . . . 2/6
Thelemanniana—A dense shrubby variety of 4 to 5 feet with fine foliage and attractive deep red and yellow flowers . . . 3/6

HAEROTHAMNUS (See Cestrum).

HELIANTHEMUM—Sun or Rock Roses.—

Beauty—Bright rose . . . 2/-
Fireball—Brilliant flaming orange . . . 2/-
Rose Queen—Rose . . . 2/-
Rubens—Orange . . . 2/-
Sudbury Gem—Bright crimson . . . 2/-
The Bride—Pure white . . . 2/-
Venustum—Bright scarlet . . . 2/-

HAKEA—

elliptica—"The Willow-leaved Hakea." An attractive large shrub of 10 to 12 feet with white flowers . . . 2/-
laurina (Syn. *eucalyptoides*)—Flowers in formation like a scabiosa, rich crimson with white anthers. Very effective . . . 2/-
saligna—A shrub of 10 to 12 feet with attractive foliage, the young shoots being rich bronze in colour. Flowers white . . . 2/-

HIBISCUS.

Aureole—Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Very free flowering . . . 3/-
Conqueror—Buff yellow with crimson base. A very fine variety . . . 3/-
Gloria—Chinese orange suffused and veined madder lake. A magnificent variety . . . 3/-
General Courteges—A splendid rich scarlet. Very large flower . . . 3/-
Island Queen—Rich pink. A good colour and distinct . . . 3/-
Island Empress—Double flowers, rich rosy pink. Very fine . . . 3/-
Lambertii—Large double flowers, bright crimson. A fine variety . . . 3/-
Madeline Champion—Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye, with a rosy white zone at base of petals. Strong grower . . . 3/-
Peachblow—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink . . . 3/-
Rosy Morn—Old rose with deeper veination, and shaded with salmon on reverse of petals . . . 3/-
Rosa Sinensis—Single red. The popular variety used in the Northern States as a hedge plant 2/6
Tango Queen—Beautiful coppery yellow. Very effective, strong grower . . . 3/-

Deciduous or Syriacus Section.

Ardens—Double pale violet rose . . . 2/-
alba luteus plenus—Double creamy white, dark centre . . . 2/-
alba plena—Double white, dark centre . . . 2/-
Boule de Feu—Double fiery red . . . 2/-
Coclestis—Single azure blue. This we consider one of the finest flowering shrubs in our collection 2/-
De La Veuve—Single heliotrope, with darker lines . . . 2/-
Leopoldi—Semi-double, deep carmine . . . 2/-
Monstrosus—Single flesh, dark red centre . . . 2/-
paconaeiflorus—Double deep vinous rose . . . 2/-
pompom rouge—Double deep crimson . . . 2/-
punicæis plenus—Semi double dark rose . . . 2/-
rubis fl.pl.—Double rich carmine . . . 2/-
speciosus—Double violet red . . . 2/-
tectus albus—Single pure white, very fine . . . 2/-

MODERN HYDRANGEAS.

BLUE HYDRANGEAS.

No varieties are blue naturally, but these varieties produce blue flowers in soils that are acid in nature or contain iron in some form or another. The blue color can be obtained with certainty by mixing special blueing powder with the soil, and by watering at frequent intervals with the powder dissolved at the rate of 1 oz. to the gallon of water.

Blue Prince—A strong, compact grower, with well formed medium-sized flower heads, very freely produced. Colour a beautiful dark cornflower

blue . . . 3/6
Goliath—A tall grower with strong wood and large flower heads of a peculiar shade of lilac-blue. Very effective and distinct . . . 3/6
La Marne—A grand variety with enormous trusses and very large individual flowers. Of a beautiful mauve-blue. The strongest and most vigorous variety we have ever seen . . . 3/6
Marechal Foch—A fine dwarf free-flowering variety producing good trusses of a lovely shade of rich metallic blue shaded old rose . . . 2/6
Niedersachsen—A good grower, with stiff wood and large substantial heads of a distinct shade of blue mauve, very effective and free flowering . . . 3/6
Radiant—A vigorous free-flowering variety producing quantities of medium-sized heads of a rich glowing blue . . . 2/6
W. Pfitzer—A fine compact variety smothered with large well-formed trusses of a deep violet blue colour. The freest flowering of all blue varieties . . . 3/6
Cendrillon—A dwarf compact variety, covered with bold trusses of bright carmine rose flowers 3/6
Domotoi—A wonderful variety, producing enormous heads of full double gardenia-like flowers . . . 3/6
Elmar—A very fine variety of dwarf, bushy habit. Colour quite a distinct shade of carmine red 2/6
JUNIPERUS—The Juniper.—

The Juniperus are ornamental, shrubby conifers, with scale-like, needle foliage.
Cedrus—A handsome small tree of 12 feet, from The Canary Islands, with pendulous branches, very attractive for a specimen . . . 2/6 & 5/-
chinensis aurea—A dense slender form, with bright golden foliage. 6 feet . . . 3/6
communis hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Of slender columnar habit, invaluable for formal gardens. Silvery foliage. 6 feet . . . 3/-
Sabina tamariscifolia—A dwarf spreading species with glaucous foliage. Very ornamental, suited for rock work and raised mounds. 3 feet 2/6
calycinum—A dwarf spreading variety growing 12 inches high, and producing large yellow flowers. A fine subject for planting under trees . . . 2/-
Moserianum—A beautiful hybrid, firm, waxy golden flowers, with crimson stamens. 3 feet 2/-
Moserianum tricolour—Very striking, foliage variegated crimson, pink and cream. Flowers yellow . . . 2/6
patulum Henryii—A bushy variety of 3 feet with attractive foliage and large handsome golden yellow flowers 2 inches across . . . 2/6
ILEX Aquifolium—The English Holly . . . 2/-
A well-known evergreen spiny shrub producing attractive berries in Winter. Requires a cool, moist soil for best results.

JACARANDA ovalifolia (Syn. *mimosaefolia*) . . . 2/6
A semi-deciduous small tree, of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive Mimosa-like foliage. Covered in Summer with large bunches of Bigonia-like flowers. Requires to be protected from the frost of the first Winter.

JASMINUM (See Climbing Plants).

JUDAS Tree (See Cercis).

KERRIA (Syn. *Corchorus*).—

Hardy deciduous shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, with bright yellow flowers produced in late Winter and early Spring.

japonica—Single yellow flowers . . . 2/-
japonica flore pleno—Double yellow flowers 2/-

KOELREUTERIA paniculata . . . 2/6

A graceful deciduous tree of 12 to 15 feet, with ornamental pinnately divided foliage which turns bright yellow in Autumn. Flowers yellow, in large panicles, produced in Summer.

LABURNUM—Golden Chain.—

The Laburnums are handsome deciduous, large-growing shrubs, with green trifoliate leaves and drooping racemes of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. They thrive in deep soil.

Adami—An interesting hybrid bearing yellow flowers suffused with purple. 6 feet . . . 3/6

vulgare (Syn. *Cystisus laburnum*)—The well known variety with rich yellow flowers. 10 to 15 feet . . . 2/- & 2/6

vulgare aureum—An attractive variety with yellow flowers and rich golden foliage. 6 to 10 feet . . . 3/6

The Buddleas are very Rapid Growing Shrubs.

LARIX europaea—The Larch 2/6
A deciduous conifer that succeeds only in cool moist climates. A tree of 60 to 70 feet.

LAGERSTROEMIA—The Crape Myrtle.—
The Crape Myrtles are deciduous shrubs of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers in Summer and Autumn, produced in large terminal racemes.

Leavesii—Clear mauve, very large flowers. 5 feet 3/6
indica—Bright rose pink. 10 feet 3/6
indica alba—Pure white. 8 feet 3/6

LANTANA—
Chelsea Gum—Crimson and orange. 2 to 3 feet, 15/- per dozen 1/6
Drap d'Or—Rich golden yellow. 3 feet 1/6
Diadem—Delicate pink and cream. 3 feet 2/-
Goliath—Orange and red, tall growing. 4 feet 1/6
Minnie Basil—Lilac and white. 4 feet 2/-
Magenta Queen—Rich magenta and orange. 4 feet 2/-
Sellowiana—Light purple, dwarf trailing variety. 1 foot 1/6
Snowflake—Creamy white, dwarf and compact. 18 inches 1/6

LASIANDBA (Tibouchina)—
Edwardii—A hybrid between *macrantha* and *grandiflora*, intermediate in habit and flowering. 5 feet 2/-
grandiflora—A dwarf growing variety with huge deep violet-purple flowers. Requires slight shelter to do well. 4 feet 2/6
macrantha—Deep violet, very free flowering and hardy. 5 to 6 feet 2/-

LAURUS nobilis—The Laurel.—
lusitanica—"The Portugal Laurel" 18/- doz.; 2/-
officinalis—"The Common Laurel" 18/- doz.; 2/-

LAURUS nobilis—The Sweet Bay 2/-

LAVALDULA—The Lavender.—
dentata—A large growing variety, flowering continuously. 3 feet 1/6
Munstead dwarf—A dwarf compact variety bearing large spikes of bloom of a deeper shade than the common variety, and several weeks earlier. 1 foot 1/6
Spica—A dwarf variety with attractive flowers 1/6
Stacchas—The French Lavender. 2 feet 1/6
vera—"The True Lavender." (See also bordering and edging plants) 1/6

LEONITIS leonurus—The Lion's Ear 2/-
A rapid growing evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, producing almost throughout the year dense spikes of bright orange scarlet flowers.

LEPTOSPERMUM—Native Ti-tree.—
laevigatum—The Coast Ti-tree. Grey foliage and white flowers. One of the most satisfactory plants for coastal planting 2/-
lanigerum grandiflorum—A large white flowered variety from the Grampians. 8 feet 2/-
scoparium alba flore pleno—A rare variety from New Zealand, with large full double white flowers. 4 feet 3/6
scoparium Chapmanii—Bronzy foliage and deep reddish pink flowers. Growth upright. 4 feet 2/-
scoparium Nicholii—The crimson Ti-tree. Deep bronzy foliage. 4 feet 2/-

LESPEDEZA bicolor 2/6
A hardy, deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with pendulous branches, which are covered in Autumn with small lilac and white pea-shaped flowers.

LEUCADENDRON argenteum—The South African Silver Leaf 3/6
One of the most handsome of all evergreen trees, with beautiful glossy silver foliage, which is most effective at all seasons.

LONICERA—The Shubby Honeysuckles.—
The shrubby Honeysuckles are rapid growing, bushy plants of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage and fragrant flowers in Spring. They thrive in any soil or situation.

nitida—Small box-like foliage, borne on dense twiggy growths. Creamy fragrant flowers in Summer. One of the finest and most distinct evergreen shrubs of recent introduction. This plant will make an ideal hedge. 3 to 4 feet 2/-

tartarica—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet, producing quantities of pale creamy and pink flowers in Spring 2/-

LIGUSTRUM—The Privet.—
The Privets are hardy, evergreen shrubs of dense, compact habit, grown for their handsome foliage. All varieties have small white flowers. See also Hedge Plants.

loto—A shrubby variety of 10 feet, with spreading branches and attractive white flowers 2/-

lucidum aureo-marginatum—A very handsome variety of 6 to 8 feet, with broadly golden margined foliage 2/6

ovalifolium variegatum—The Californian Privet. We have strong plants of this handsome variegated privet 1/6
See also Hedge Plants.

sinense argenteum variegatum—A small-leaved variety with silver and pale green foliage, very ornamental. 6 to 8 feet 2/-

LEYCESTERIA formosa 2/-
A strong-growing, evergreen shrub of 6 feet, producing in Spring purplish flowers.

LHOTZKYA genetylloides—Grampians Snow Myrtle 2/6
A dwarf erica-like shrub of 3 feet.

LILAC (See Syringa.)

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera—The Tulip Tree 2/6 & 3/6
A handsome deciduous tree 30 or 40 feet, with large lobed foliage, which turns bright yellow before falling in Autumn.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua—The Sweet Gum 2/6
A hardy deciduous pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit, with maple-like leaves.

LIPPICIA (See Aloysia.)

LUCULIA gratissima 3/6 & 5/-
A tender evergreen shrub from the Himalaya Mountains, bearing in Winter terminal corymbs of rose-pink, sweetly fragrant flowers.

MACADAMIA ternifolia—The Queensland Nut 2/6
A hardy evergreen small tree of 10 to 15 feet, with large serrated foliage.

MAGNOLIA.

Campbellii—A magnificent species from Sikkim, with large blooms 9 inches across, of a rich rosy pink, shaded with crimson on the outside. 15 feet 10/6

conspicua (Yulan)—Pure white flowers, opening in Spring. The true variety which has become very rare 7/6

fuscata—The Port Wine Magnolia. An evergreen compact shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with strongly perfumed copper coloured flowers 2/6 & 3/6

grandiflora—An evergreen of 15 to 20 feet, with large Laurel-like foliage and immense waxy white flowers, strongly lemon-scented 2/6 & 3/6

Kobus—Tall growing deciduous variety, covered in early Spring with small flowers, white reverse of petals pale pink. 15 feet 3/6

obovata purpurea—A shrub of 6 feet, bearing rich purple flowers with white inside 5/-

Soulangeana—Large pinkish white flowers, stained purple outside. A free-flowering deciduous variety of 12 to 15 feet 5/-

MALUS (See Pyrus Malus.)

MELALEUCA—Native Tea Tree Shrub.—
ericifolia—"The Swamp Tree." An evergreen small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with white flowers. Very useful for planting in low swampy ground 2/-

armillaris—"The Bracelet Tree." A dense shrub of 6 to 10 feet, with slender drooping branches and white flowers 2/-

hypericifolia—A fine bushy shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with pleasing foliage and rich crimson flowers 2/-

Laterita—"Robin Red-Breast Bush." A graceful shrub of 6 to 8 feet 2/-

stypheleoides—"The Paper Bark Tea Tree." A tall tree with thick spongy bark. Flowers white 18/- per doz., 2/-

squamea—An upright shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with bright lilac flowers in Spring 2/-

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

MELIA Azedarach—The White Cedar 2/6
MENZIESIA (See Daboecia.)
METROSIDEROS tomentosa — The New Zealand Fire Bush or Xmas Tree. 12 to 15 feet . . . 2/-
MICROMYRTUS microphylla (Syn. *Bekia plicata*) — The Grampians Rock Myrtle 2/6
 A dwarf, erica-like shrub of 2 feet, covered in Spring with mass of tiny flowers opening palest pink, deepening to rich crimson as they age.
MITRARIA coccinea 2/-
 A small scandent evergreen shrub from Chili, producing large bright scarlet pendent flowers in Summer and Autumn.
MYRTUS—The Myrtle.—
 The Myrtles are dwarf shrubs grown for their attractive foliage and berries. They require a cool, moist soil, best in the mountain districts.
communis — The European Myrtle. Flowers white, berries black. 4 to 6 feet 2/-
communis variegata—Foliage silver and green, very dwarf and compact. 2 to 3 feet . . . 2/-
Ralphii purpurea—A dwarf variety from New Zealand, with attractive bronze foliage. 4 feet 3/6
MYRICA cerifera—The Wax Myrtle 2/6
 A deciduous, aromatic shrub of 10 feet, with attractive, deep green foliage, which turns rich purple in Autumn, inconspicuous flowers followed by ornamental berries. Thrives in cool, moist soil.
NERIUM—The Oleander.—
Dr. Goltz—Deep rosy red, single 2/-
Intemum plenum—Semi-double, creamy yellow . 2/-
Madonna grandiflora—Semi-double, pure white . 2/-
Monsieur Belaguer—Single clear pink 2/-
Mrs. F. Roeding—Semi-double, clear salmon, quite distinct 2/6
punctatum—Single pink 2/-
splendens grandiflorum—Double deep rose pink . 2/-
splendens variegatum—Foliage striped green and gold; flowers pink 3/-
Souvenir de C. Allut—Single dark crimson, very free flowering 2/-
OCHNA Multiflora 2/6
 A small evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive foliage and bright yellow flowers.
OLERIA Fosteri—The Tree Aster 2/-
 A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with pale green leaves, silvery underneath. Flowers are white and fragrant. A fine shrub for seaside planting.
PAEONIA lutea 5/-
 A shrubby growing species of 2 feet, with attractive single golden yellow flowers with masses of yellow anthers. Free flowering and sweetly perfumed.
PAEONIA arborea (Moutan)—The Tree Paeony.— . 5/-
 The Tree Paeonies are deciduous shrubby plants of 2 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage and producing in earliest Spring enormous flowers of a satiny brilliancy unsurpassed by any other hardy plant. They require a cool moist situation with just enough shade to break the fierce rays of our Summer sun, and good deep rich soil.
PAULOWNIA.—
 Strong growing deciduous trees of 15 to 20 feet, with large green foliage. Covered in Spring with large gloxinia-like flowers. They make fine specimens for lawns, thriving in good deep soil.
Fortunei — Cream heavily spotted with deep chocolate-purple. Deliciously perfumed . 5/-
tomentosa (Syn. *imperialis*)—Pale blue . . 3/6
PAVONIA coccinea 2/-
 A hardy evergreen shrub of 8 feet, with large foliage and attractive upright abutilon-like flowers, produced throughout the year.
PEROWSKIA atriplicifolia—The Afghanistan Sage . 2/6
 An uncommon small shrub, with white tomentose branches, fragrant grey foliage and clear blue salvia-like flowers through Summer and Autumn. Should be planted in hot sunny position.
PHILADELPHUS—The Mock Orange.—
Boule D'Argent—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, with double flowers. 3 feet 2/-

coronarius—The Common Mock Orange. Flowers yellowish-white; heavily scented. 6 feet . . 2/-
Lemoinei Albatre—Dwarf compact variety, with semi-double flowers. Very effective. 4 feet . 2/-
mexicanus—Creamy white, large, strongly-perfumed flowers, evergreen. 3 feet 2/-
Norma — Large single-flowered variety, very sweetly perfumed. 4 feet 2/6
Rosace—Large creamy-white semi-double flowers, delightfully scented. 4 feet 2/6
PHOTINIA serrulata—The Chinese Hawthorn . . 18/- per doz., 2/-
 A hardy evergreen large growing shrub of 12 to 15 feet, with handsome dark green serrated foliage. The young leaves in Spring are rich crimson. Flowers white, in panicles, similar to *Laurustinus*, followed by yellow berries. Makes a fine hedge or breakwind, thriving in dry districts.
PHYTOLACCA dioica 18/- per doz., 2/-
 A very fast growing deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large foliage and inconspicuous greenish white flowers, followed by red berries. Very suitable for shade in hot, dry districts, where it thrives.
PITTOSPORUM.—
 The Pittosporums are hardy evergreen shrubs of 8 to 12 feet, very suitable for breakwinds and hedges. The variegated varieties are very handsome and make fine specimen shrubs. They thrive in almost any well-drained soil or situation. See also Hedge Plants.
crassifolium — Foliage greyish green, flowers brown purple. 10 feet 12/- per doz., 1/6
eugenioides—Known as the yellow "pittosporum." A fine variety from New Zealand, with pale green foliage. 10 feet 12/- per doz., 1/6
eugenioides variegatum — Foliage pale green, deeply bordered with silvery white. Very effective. 8 feet 2/6
nigrescens—The small-leaved variety, with black flowers and stems. Very hardy. 12 feet . . 12/- per doz., 1/6
undulatum—Large dark green laurel-like foliage. Flowers creamy and sweetly perfumed . . . 12/- per doz., 1/6
undulatum argenteum variegatum—Foliage green striped and splashed with creamy white. 8 feet 2/6
PLATANUS orientalis—The Oriental Plane Tree 3/-
 A large growing deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with broad foliage. Flowers greenish yellow in Spring, succeeded by brown prickly fruits, which remain through the Winter. Suitable for avenue and street planting. Plant during Winter months only.
 Quantity price, 30/- per dozen.
PLUMBAGO—The Lead Wort.—
Capensis—Pale blue 18/- per doz., 2/-
Capensis alba—Pure white 18/- per doz., 2/-
PYRACANTHA.
 (THE EVERGREEN HAWTHORN.)
Coccinea (Syn. *Crataegus pyracantha*) — A tall growing variety of 8 feet, with orange-yellow berries 2/-
crenulata (Syn. *Crataegus crenulata*)—White flowers. 6 feet 2/-
crenulata robusta—A vigorous variety of *crenulata*, with larger foliage and fruit, the latter being of a rich orange scarlet colour 2/6
PSIDIMUM cattleianum—The Guava 2/-
PODALYRIA.—
calyptata grandiflora—Large mauve pink flowers, very attractive. 6 feet 2/6
sericea—Pale pink; foliage very silvery. 4 feet 2/-
POINCIANA Gilliesii—The Bird of Paradise Flower 2/6
POLYGALA—The Milk Worts.—
 Hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, with pale green foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers, opening in Winter.
myrtifolia—Purple 18/- per doz., 2/-
grandiflora—Deep rich purple. Flowers very attractive 2/6 & 3/6

POPULUS—The Poplar.—

The Poplars are well known deciduous trees of rapid growth, attaining 40 to 50 feet.

- alba**—The Silver or Abele Poplar. Handsome silvery foliage 2/6
- alba Boileana**—The upright or Silver-leaved Lombardy Poplar 2/6
- Canadensis aurea**—The Golden Poplar. A brilliant tree where garden colour is required from Spring to Autumn. 20 feet 2/6
- monilifera**—The Spreading Poplar 2/6
- pyramidalis** (Syn. *dilatata*)—The Lombardy or Upright Poplar 2/6

Quantity price for all Poplars, 24/- per dozen.

PYRUS-MALUS.

(FLOWERING APPLES and CRABS)

- floribunda**—"The Japanese Flowering Crab." A dwarf branching shrub of 6 to 8 feet, covered with clusters of pendulous flowers, rosy red in the bud stage, opening pale pink and followed by attractive small yellow fruit. The true variety 3/6
- floribunda atrosanguinea**—A richly coloured variety of the Japanese flowering Crab. Buds scarlet, opening brilliant carmine red. Of spreading almost drooping habit 5/-
- floribunda purpurea**—One of the most distinct of the flowering Crabs, on account of its bronzed foliage and purplish rose flowers. The fruit in Autumn is rich crimson and very attractive. A small growing tree of horizontal branching habit 2/6
- spectabilis**—"The Chinese Crab." Of upright vigorous growth, with large semi-double rose coloured flowers in dense masses. Scarlet fruits in Autumn. 15 feet 2/6
- spectabilis alba**—A dwarf variety with white flowers tinted pink in the bud stage. Very effective, opening later than *spectabilis* with its attractive flowers close to the stems. 8 feet 2/6

PINUS—The Pine.—

Large growing ornamental trees 40 to 60 feet, suitable for avenue or shelter planting.

- halepensis**—Aleppo Pine. A hardy tree, thriving in the poorest of soils, very fine for coast planting. 30 to 40 feet 2/-
- insignis** (Syn. *radiata*)—Monterey Pine. A rapid growing tree very useful for shelter, thriving in any soil or locality. 50 feet 12/- per doz., 1/6
- Laricio**—The Corsican Pine. A valuable timber tree, forming a handsome and stately specimen of 40 to 50 feet 2/-
- pinaster** (Syn. *Maritima*)—A useful Pine of 50 feet, very suitable for sea coast planting 2/-

PROSTANTHERA—The Native Mint Bush.—

- melissifolia**—Violet, tall growing, with large foliage. 6 feet 2/6
- nivea**—The Snowy Mint Bush. Flowers white. 6 feet 2/-
- rotundifolia**—Violet, very free flowering. 4 feet 2/-
- Sieberi**—Light violet, very dwarf and bushy. 3 feet 2/6
- ovalifolia**—A very handsome variety 2/6

QUERCUS—The Oak.—

- Cerris**—The Turkey Oak. A handsome tree of pyramidal habit, with dark green foliage 3/6
- coccinea splendens**—One of the finest Oaks, with large green foliage, turning in Autumn to dark blood red 5/-
- Lusitanica**—A handsome large-leaved evergreen Oak of fairly rapid growth 3/6
- palustris**—The Pin Oak. A large growing tree with short spreading branches, forming a symmetrical head 3/6 & 5/-
- Robur**—The English Oak. A large growing tree with stout spreading branches 3/6
- Robur concordia**—The Golden Oak. Very handsome bright golden foliage. A small growing variety of great beauty 10/6
- rubra**—A beautiful Oak, growing into a large majestic tree, the foliage turning red in Autumn 3/6

PRUNUS.

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Almonds.—

- Lady Lyle**—Single pale flesh pink, opening very early. 8 feet 2/6
- Pollardii**—Large single rose-pink flowers. 15 feet 2/6

PRUNUS—Flowering Plums.—

- Blicriana flore pleno**—A shrubby variety of 6 to 7 feet, with rich metallic foliage and double bright rose-pink flowers 2/6
- Moseri flore pleno**—Of the same habit as *Blicriana*, but with lighter coloured flowers. 6 feet 2/6
- Mume rosea**—The Japanese Winter flowering Plum. Semi-double bright rose pink flowers, opening in June. Sweetly perfumed. 10 feet 2/6
- Mume alba**—Semi-double, pure white flowers, with yellow stamens. Sweetly perfumed. 10 feet 2/6
- Mume splendens**—Rich crimson, sweetly perfumed, semi-double. A bushy shrub of 6 feet 3/6
- Pissardii** (*P. cerasifera* var. *Pissardii*)—The Persian Plum. A handsome tree of 15 feet, with deep purplish red foliage 2/6
- Pissardii nigra**—Of the same habit as *Pissardii*, but with dark rich purple foliage and pale bluish coloured flowers. Very handsome 2/6
- spinosa purpurea**—The Purple-leaved Blackthorn. A dense spreading tree of 8 to 10 feet, with small rich purple foliage 2/6
- sinensis alba flore pleno**—The double white Flowering Plum of dwarf bushy habit. 4 feet 2/-
- sinensis rosea flore pleno**—The double pink Flowering Plum of dwarf bushy habit. 4 feet 2/-
- triloba**—Double deep rose-pink flowers. Of bushy free-flowering habit. 5 feet 2/6
- Vesuvius**—Large foliage of a rich metallic crimson colour. Flowers white. 15 feet 2/6

PRUNUS PERSICA—Flowering Peaches.—

- atropurpurea**—An attractive Peach with deep purple foliage and large single pink flowers. Very effective. 12 feet 2/6
- Double crimson**—Rich carmine-crimson double flowers. 15 feet 2/6
- Double pink**—Bright double pink. 15 feet 2/6
- Double pink and white**—Double white, flowers striped and blotched with pink 2/6
- Double white**—Very large double white flowers. 15 feet 2/6

PRUNUS SERRULATA—Japanese Flowering Cherries.—

- Hisakura**—Semi-double deep rosy pink. A very free flowering and attractive variety, with reddish-brown foliage 3/6 & 5/-
- James H. Veitch**—A dwarf-growing variety, with very double deep rose-pink flowers 3/6 & 5/-
- Mount Fuji**—Semi-double pure white, large, sweetly-perfumed flowers. Very handsome 3/6 & 5/-
- New Red**—A new Japanese variety with deep carmine red buds opening to large double rose flowers 3/6 & 5/-
- roseo-pleno** (*Hokusai*)—A vigorous grower, producing an abundance of pale pink flowers 3/6 & 5/-

PUNICA—The Pomegranite.—

- Hardy deciduous bushy shrubs of 6 to 10 feet, with large attractive red flowers in Spring. Granatum produces the large edible fruit which are most attractive on the plants after the foliage drops in Autumn. Plant in any open situation.
- granatum**—The edible Pomegranite. Single scarlet flowers 2/-
- granatum flore pleno**—Large double scarlet flowers 2/-

PYRUS japonica (See Cydonia).

PYRUS (Sorbus)—The Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree.—

- Americana**—"The American Mountain Ash or Dogberry." A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with spreading branches 2/6
- Aucuparia**—"The European Mountain Ash." A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with handsome foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn 2/6

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

- Aucuparia fructu-lutea (Fifeana)**—Of the same habit of growth and foliage as Aucuparia . 2/6
- Aucuparia aurea**—A rare and choice small growing variety, with beautiful rich golden foliage . 10/6
- discolor**—A fine new form of Mountain Ash, remarkable for its rich Autumn colouring . 3/6
- PROTEA mellifera**—The Cape Honeysuckle . 3/6
- An evergreen woody shrub from The Cape, bearing large pinkish flowers with a mass of long stamens.
- RAPHIOLEPSIS—The Indian Hawthorn.**—
- Very hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with ovate leathery, deep green foliage, and clusters of fragrant white flowers in Spring.
- intermedia**—Small foliage. 6 feet 2/-
- ovata (Syn. Japonica)**—Large leaves. 4 feet 2/-
- RHAMNUS alaternus variegatus**—The Variegated Buckthorn 2/6
- A really useful and handsome variegated evergreen of bushy habit, about 6 feet. Leaves margined creamy-white.
- RHODOTYPOS kerrioides** 2/6
- A handsome spreading deciduous shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage and large white flowers.
- RHODODENDRON**—
- The Rhododendrons belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and are often completely covered with their showy trusses of brilliantly and variously coloured flowers. They grow best in a peaty or porous loamy soil, which does not contain lime and always retains a sufficient amount of moisture; they like, as a rule, half shaded positions.
- Himalayan Rhododendrons**—These are distinct from the hybrid class. The trusses have fewer flowers, which are mostly pale shades and delightfully fragrant. Strong bushy plants of six varieties 5/- & 7/6 each
- Hybrid Rhododendrons**—We have a fine collection of named varieties of these in all shades from pink to deep crimson 5/- and 7/6 each
- Pink Pearl**—The finest of all Rhododendrons, and one of the most showy shrubs imaginable. Producing in October huge trusses of large deep pink flowers, fading with age. Large broad foliage 7/6, 10/6 & 15/-
- RHUS—The Sumach.**—
- The sumachs are ornamental deciduous shrubs grown for their handsome foliage, which assumes brilliant autumnal colours. They thrive in most soils in open situations, and colour best in the cool mountain districts.
- cotinus**—The Venetian Sumach or Smoke Bush. A bushy shrub of 5 feet, with round leaves, which turn crimson and yellow in late Autumn 2/6
- cotinus folius purpureus**—The beauty of this shrub lies in its particularly striking foliage, which is a rich claret colour 5/-
- succedanea**—The Wax Tree. A shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with graceful foliage, which turns rich scarlet in Autumn 2/-
- typhina**—Staghorn Sumach. Long graceful foliage, turning orange-scarlet in Autumn. 6 feet 2/-
- typhina laciniata**—A very handsome form with finely dissected foliage, which turns brilliant red in Autumn. 4 feet 2/6
- RIBES—The Flowering Currant.**—
- The Flowering Currants are deciduous, free-flowering shrubs of 3 to 5 feet.
- aureum**—Flowers yellow, foliage turns red in Autumn. 4 feet 2/-
- Gordonianum**—Flowers bronzy yellow, tinged red outside. 5 feet 2/-
- Menziesii**—A showy gooseberry-like plant, flowers red chocolate and white. 3 feet 2/-
- sanguineum**—“Red Flowering Currant.” Very attractive, in early Spring, with its masses of bright rosy red flowers 2/-
- sanguineum albidum**—The flowers, white tinged pale pink 2/-
- sanguineum atrosanguineum**—A very free-flowering variety with smaller foliage and deeper red flowers 2/-
- RUSSELLIA juncea (Syn. equisetiformis)**—Scarlet Spray 2/6

- ROBINIA—The False Acacia** 3/6
- hispida**—The Rose Acacia. A beautiful flowering shrub of rambling growth, 3 to 4 feet, with large fern-like leaves.
- Pseudacacia Decaisneana**—A variety of the common Robinia, remarkable for its vigour and the fine rose flowers it gives in great abundance 2/6
- Pseudacacia Bessoniana**—A noble looking tree of fine regular growth 2/6
- Pseudacacia**—The Common Acacia. A quick growing tree of 20 feet, with elegant foliage and fragrant white flowers in Spring 2/-
- ROMNEYA trichocalyx**—The Californian Tree Poppy 3/-
- A hardy evergreen shrub of 4 feet, with distinct glaucous foliage and large white poppy flowers, with masses of golden anthers produced early in Summer.
- RONDELETIA anomala** 2/6
- A dwarf evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive coral-red bouvardia-like flowers, produced in Summer and Autumn.
- SALIX—The Willow.**—
- babylonica**—“The Weeping Willow.” A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with long slender olive-green or purplish branches 18/- per doz., 2/-
- vitellina aurea**—“The Golden Willow.” A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with rich golden yellow branches, and pale green foliage 18/- per doz., 2/-
- rubra**—“The Pussy Willow.” An upright tree of 10 to 15 feet, with bright green foliage and red branches 18/- per doz., 2/-
- SAMBUCUS—The Elderberry.**—
- Hardy deciduous shrubs of 6 to 8 feet.
- nigra**—The Elderberry. Bright green foliage 2/-
- nigra albo-variegata**—Foliage variegated silver green 2/-
- nigra aurea**—Bright golden foliage, very effective 2/-
- nigra laciniata**—Foliage green, finely dissected 2/-
- SCHINUS Molle**—The Pepper Tree 1/6
- One of the hardest of evergreen trees, thriving in the poorest and most arid of soils and forming shapely trees of 20 to 25 feet. Very suitable for planting for shelter in hot dry districts.
- SOPHORA tetraptera (Syn. Edwardsia microphylla)**—The New Zealand Laburnum. 12 to 15 feet 2/-

RETINOSPORA.

- ericoides**—A dwarf rounded shrub of 5 feet. Foliage glaucous in Summer, turning reddish-bronze in Winter 2/6 & 3/6
- obtusata**—A dwarf branching variety, with frond-like branchlets arranged in horizontal planes. Dark green lustrous foliage 2/6
- obtusata nana aurea**—A very dwarf, slow growing variety, with beautiful golden foliage 3/6
- obtusata tetragona aurea**—A dwarf pyramidal form with crowded irregular branches covered with partly golden foliage 5/-
- plumosa**—A conical shrub with slender branchlets of feathery plum-like appearance . 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-
- plumosa argentea**—A handsome variety, the tips of branchlets tipped with white 2/6 & 3/6
- plumosa aurea**—A very showy form, the young growth tipped golden-yellow, turning bronze in Winter 2/6, 3/6 & 5/-
- pisifera**—A large pyramidal variety of fairly rapid growth, with attractive silvery-grey shining foliage 2/6 & 3/6
- pisifera squarrosa (Syn. leptoclada)**—A densely branched bushy shrub with spreading feathery branchlets. Foliage glaucous above, silvery below 2/6
- pisifera filifera**—A dense bushy shrub, with graceful pendulous thread-like branches 2/6
- SALISBURIA adiantifolia (See Ginkgo biloba).**
- SANTOLINA—The Lavender Cotton.**—
- The Lavender Cottons are very dwarf spreading shrubs not exceeding 18 to 24 inches, with attractive silvery evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers, produced in Summer. They are ideal plants for rockeries or dry banks.
- chamaecyparissus**—Very dwarf and compact, 12 inches 2/-

Veronica parviflora makes a compact Hedge.

W. J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

- pectinata*—A taller growing variety of 2 feet, with large golden flowers . . . 2/-
- SEQUIA sempervirens**—The Californian Redwood . . . 2/6 & 3/6
- SPARMANNIA africana flore pleno** . . . 2/-
- A quick growing evergreen shrub of 10 to 12 feet, with large foliage. White flowers produced in clusters in Winter and early Spring.
- SPARTIUM album** (See *Cytisus albus*) . . .
- SPARTIUM junceum**—"The Spanish Broom" . . . 18/- per doz., 2/-
- A hardy quick growing shrub of 6 feet, producing its bright golden yellow, sweetly scented flowers profusely in Spring.
- STREPTOSOLEN Jamesonii** (*Browallia*) . . . 2/6
- A dwarf evergreen shrub of 3 feet, producing in Summer abundance of attractive rich orange flowers.
- SYMPHORICARPUS—The Snowberry.**—
- Dwarf deciduous shrubs of 3 feet, with inconspicuous flowers followed by attractive berries, which remain till after the foliage falls. Very hardy.
- racemosus*—"Snow Berry." Large snow white berries . . . 2/-
- vulgaris*—"Coral Berry." Small coral-coloured berries, in dense heads . . . 2/-
- vulgaris variegatum*—A very attractive variety, with bright green and yellow foliage . . . 2/-

SPIRAEAS.

- The Spiraeas are very hardy deciduous shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, producing their attractive flowers in early Spring and Summer.
- Anthony Waterer**—Rich crimson flowers in upright panicles in Summer. Foliage variegated. 3 feet . . . 2/-
- Douglasii**—Deep rose, dense heads of small flowers in Summer, upright growth. 4 feet . . . 2/-
- grandiflora** (See *Exochordia grandiflora*) . . .
- multiflora arguta**—An early flowering variety of weeping habit, producing its single white flowers in great profusion. 4 feet . . . 2/6
- opulifolia aurea**—An attractive variety, with rich golden foliage and pure white flowers in Spring. 4 feet . . . 2/-
- prunifolia flore pleno**—A beautiful early flowering species, double, pure white flowers, clustering along the arching shoots. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn. 4 feet . . . 2/-
- Reevesiana** (Syn. *cantonensis*)—A semi-evergreen shrub of graceful habit, large clusters of pure white single flowers. 4 feet . . . 2/-
- Reevesiana flore pleno**—Of the same habit as *Reevesiana*, but with double flowers. 4 feet . . . 2/-
- salicifolia**—A compact shrub, with fine panicles of pink flowers in Summer. 4 feet . . . 2/-
- Thunbergia** (Syn. *gracilis*)—A handsome dwarf variety, with grass-like foliage, which assumes brilliant colours in Autumn. Pure white. 3 feet . . . 2/-
- Wilsonii**—A grand new species with long arching branches covered in Spring with corymbs of white flowers . . . 2/6
- SPHAERALCEA rosea** . . . 2/6
- A hardy evergreen malvaceous shrub of 4 feet, with large attractive foliage and handsome abutilon like flowers produced in upright trusses throughout the year. Thriving in any warm open situation.
- STAPHYLEA colchica**—The Bladder Nut . . . 2/6
- A deciduous Caucasian shrub of 4 feet, producing in Spring terminal bunches of creamy white flowers.
- STATICE—Everlasting Flower or Sea Lavender.**—
- Very dwarf evergreen shrubby plants, producing throughout the year large panicles of small paper-like flowers, which, when cut, last for months. Valuable for dry spots where few other plants will thrive. See also *Herbaceous Plants*.
- arborescens*—A shrub of about 2 feet, with large handsome leathery foliage, and tall branched panicles of rich blue flowers . . . 2/6
- fimbriatum*—A shrub of about 18 inches, with soft lanceolate foliage, and tall panicles of blue flowers with white corollas . . . 2/6
- macrophyllum*—A shrub of 2 feet, with very large glabrous foliage and panicles of rich blue flowers. Very free and continuous flowering . . . 2/-

STERCULIA (*Brachychiton*).—

- Handsome evergreen trees of pyramidal growth, with attractive foliage and masses of bright flowers in Summer.
- acerfolia*—"Illawarra Flame Tree." Flowers rich flame scarlet . . . 18/- per doz., 2/-
- diversifolia* (Syn. *populneum*)—"The Bottle Tree or Kurrajong." Flowers creamy white. . . 2/-

SYRINGA—The Lilac.

- Abel Carrieri**—Large double, dark blue . . . 2/6
- Alphonse Lavallee**—Double violet blue . . . 2/6
- Belle de Nancy**—Double satin pink, very fine . . . 2/6
- Charles Joly**—Double dark red . . . 2/6
- Charles Sargent**—Double azure lilac-mauve . . . 2/6
- Charles X.**—Large single blue, buds red . . . 2/6
- Condoreet**—Double blue, very effective . . . 2/6
- Congo**—Single bright wallflower red . . . 2/6
- Marchal Bassompierre**—Double carmine red . . . 2/6
- Madam Casimer Perier**—Pure white, double, free-flowering . . . 2/6
- Madame Lemoine**—Large compact truss, double white . . . 2/6
- Michael Buchner**—Double rosy lilac . . . 2/6

TAMARIX—The Flowering Cypress.—

- aestivalis* (Syn. *pentandra*)—A strong upright growing Summer flowering variety, with rich carmine flowers. 10 feet . . . 2/-
- gallica*—A large shrub with slender spreading branches. Flowers pale pink in Spring. 10 feet . . . 2/-
- glauca*—A dwarf Summer flowering variety, with silvery foliage and pale pink flowers 8 feet 2/-
- japonica* (Syn. *juniperina plumosa*)—A small tree with slender spreading branches and large sprays of carmine-pink flowers in Summer. 15 feet . . . 2/-
- tetrandra purpurea*—A shrubby variety with dark reddish brown bark. Flowers purplish pink in Spring . . . 2/-

TAXUS—The Yew.—

- The Yews are ornamental, slow growing conifers, chiefly valued for their handsome dark green foliage and attractive berries.
- baccata*—"The English Yew." A spreading variety . . . 2/6
- baccata fastigiata*—"The Irish Yew." A most desirable tree of columnar form . . . 2/6

TAXODIUM distichum—The Bald Cypress . . 3/6

- A tall deciduous conifer of 60 feet or more, with light cinnamon-brown bark and erect spreading branches.

TECOMA—Shrubby Tecomas.—

- Hardy evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with trusses of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine subjects to withstand drought. See also *Climbing Plants*.
- capensis*—Orange scarlet. 6 feet . . . 2/-
- Smithii*—Orange yellow, with brown reverse. 8 feet . . . 2/-
- stans*—Bright yellow. 6 feet . . . 2/-

TELOPEA speciosissima—The Waratah . . . 3/6

- An upright evergreen shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with serrated foliage. Bearing in early Spring large handsome crimson flowers.

THUJA—The Arbor-Vitae.—

- Evergreen aromatic conifers with flattened branchlets arranged frond-like.
- occidentalis*—"The American Arbor-Vitae." A tree of 40 feet or more of narrow pyramidal formation . . . 2/6
- Lobbii* (Syn. *gigantea*)—A handsome pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with bright green lustrous foliage . . . 2/6 & 3/6

THUJOPSIS.—

- Shrubby conifers of dense broad growth, with bright lustrous foliage. Very closely related, and of similar habit to *Thuja*.
- borealis* (Syn. *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*)—"The Yellow Cedar" . . . 2/6
- colobrata variegata*—A handsome variety, the tips of branchlets marked with creamy white . . . 2/6

THRYPTOMENE Mitchelliana—The Grampians

- Myrtle. 3 to 4 feet . . . 3/-
- TIBOUCHINA** (See *Lasiandra*). . .

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

TOXICOPHLEA spectabilis (Syn. *Acocanthera spectabilis*) 2/6

A spreading shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with thick leathery purplish foliage. Flowers, produced in early Spring, in dense masses, are pure white, with a rich Jasmine odor.

TREE PAEONY (See *Paeonia arborea*).

TRISTANIA conferta—The Queensland Box 18/- per doz., 2/-

A handsome evergreen shade tree, valuable for avenues in hot dry regions, as it withstands great drought.

ULMUS—The Elm.—

campestris—"The English Elm." A tall tree with a straight stem and spreading branches . . . 3/6

campestris Van Houttei—A dwarf growing variety of the English Elm, with the foliage tinged with yellow 5/-

chinensis (Syn. *parvifolia*)—The Chinese Elm. An evergreen small tree with spreading branches covered with attractive serrate foliage 3/6

Dampieri aurea—A small tree with its rich golden leaves crowded on short branchlets 5/-

glabra vegeta—"The Huntingdon Elm." A tall tree with rough bark and forked stem. Foliage smooth and glabrous 3/6

montana—"The Wych Elm." A large spreading tree with broad round topped head 3/6

VIBURNUM.

Extra strong plants 7/6

A limited number of plants in standard form 12/6

Lantana—"The English Wayfaring Tree." A vigorous deciduous bush with large downy leaves, which turn bright red in Autumn, flowers white followed by ornamental red berries. 6 ft. . . 2/6

Lantana versicolor—A handsome variety with pale yellow foliage in Spring and Summer, changing to orange and violaceous red in Autumn 3/6 & 5/-

odoratissimum—A dense shrub with small glossy evergreen foliage. Flowers in Spring creamy white and sweetly perfumed. 8 feet 2/6

macrocephalum—A spreading shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with almost evergreen foliage 5/-

opulus sterile—"The Snowball Tree, or Guelder Rose." The well-known deciduous variety producing a wealth of white ball-like flowers in Spring. Foliage turns reddish bronze in Autumn. 6 to 8 feet 2/-

plicatum—"The Japanese Snowball." A fine deciduous variety, with large round trusses of pure white flowers in Spring. A dwarf spreading shrub. 4 feet 3/6

plicatum tomentosum—An upright branching shrub with flat heads of creamy white flowers, followed by red berries. The foliage turns rich bronze in Autumn. 6 feet 2/-

rhytidophyllum—One of the most remarkable Chinese evergreen shrubs introduced in recent years. Its chief beauty is in its large, beautifully shaped leaves, which are dark green and buff underneath. Large clusters of yellowish white flowers in Spring. 6 feet 3/6 & 5/-

tinus lucidum—A large variety of *laurustinus*, with glossy green foliage and large clusters of white flowers. 6 to 8 feet 2/-

tinus lucidum variegatum—A handsome variety with its large glossy foliage striped and splashed with yellow. 4 feet 2/6

tinus "Laurustinus"—The well-known evergreen Winter flowering shrubs with panicles of white flowers followed by black berries. 6 feet 18/- per doz., 2/-

VIRGILIA capensis 18/- per doz., 2/-

An evergreen small tree of 20 to 25 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome rose and white pea-shaped flowers in Spring and Summer. The fastest growing tree we have, making 6 or more feet of growth the first season.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla)—

Beautifully deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, thriving almost anywhere. Flowers trumpet-shaped in clusters, abundantly produced in Spring. The smallest plants produce flowers.

Abel Carriere—Rich rosy crimson. 4 feet . . . 2/-

amabilis variegata—Flowers bright rose pink.

Foliage margined with creamy white. 3 feet . . . 2/-

candida—Pure white, free flowering. 4 feet . . . 2/-

Coquette—Rich deep rose, enormous flowers. 5 feet 2/-

Eva Rathke—Deep rich crimson, remaining in flower for a long period. 4 feet 2/6

Gloire des Bouquets—Dark rosy crimson. 5 feet 2/-

Heroine—Large white flowers tinged with rose.

Handsome foliage. 6 feet 2/6

rosea—Flowers rosy pink, very fine. 4 feet . . . 2/6

rosea folius purpureus—A fine dwarf variety, with deep purple foliage and rose coloured flowers. 2 feet 2/6

styriaca—Flowers red in bud, opening to bright rose. 4 feet 2/6

WESTRINGIA—The Native Rosemary Bush.—

glabra—Deep lilac, dwarf and compact. 3 feet . . . 2/6

rosmariniformis—Flowers white, with lilac spots. 5 feet 2/-

VERONICA—The Speedwell.—

Andersonii variegata—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white. 3 feet 2/-

coelestris—Rich bright blue, deep green foliage. 4 feet 2/-

cupressoides—A distinct variety with Cypress-like foliage, and violet flowers. 3 feet . . . 2/-

Hulkeana—"The New Zealand Lilac." Long upright spikes of pale lilac flowers in Spring. Fine for cutting 2/-

parviflora—Fine foliage variety, with pale pink flowers. Makes a compact hedge. 18/- doz., 2/-

versicolor variegata—A very attractive dwarf variegated form. Flowers blue 2/-

SHRUBS FOR HEDGEMAKING.

Berberis Darwini—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A neat, hardy hedge plant, of 3 to 4 feet, with small deep green foliage. For cool districts . . 18/- doz.

Berberis Thunbergii (The Barberry)—Plant 3 feet apart. A distinct deciduous hedge plant, of 3 to 4 feet 18/- per doz.

Crataegus crenulata—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 3 to 4 feet, that will thrive in poor, hungry, barren soil 18/- per doz.

Cupressus macrocarpa (Seedling)—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick growing hedge of 4 to 8 feet, quite satisfactory in heavy, cool soils, but otherwise inclined to die out after a few years. For this reason we recommend *Cupressus Lambertiana* 12/- per doz.

Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. The true horizontal branching variety. This is without a doubt the finest of all hedge plants, and can be kept trimmed from 5 to 12 feet. Quite hardy and vigorous under any conditions 3/- each

Cupressus torulosa—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The true variety from cuttings. A fine silvery green foliage. Suitable for hedges of 4 to 5 feet 30/- per doz.

Eugenia Smithii (Native Myrtle)—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant, of 4 to 6 feet, with bright myrtle-like foliage 2/- each

Leptospermum Nicholii—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The crimson flowered tea-tree, with deep metallic foliage 2/- each

Ligustrum ovalifolium elegantissimum—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. This plant is variously known as "New Golden Privet," "Japanese Variegated Privet," etc., but correctly it is the Californian Golden Privet 6/- per doz.

Lonicera nitida—Plant 3 feet apart. A compact, dense, bushy plant that makes an ideal hedge of 3 to 4 feet. The small box-like, deep green foliage is most attractive at all seasons. Very hardy, thriving in all soils or situations 18/- per doz.

Plumbago capensis—Plant 3 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant of 4 feet, that thrives in the poorest of soils 18/- per doz.

Pittosporum undulatum—Plant 2 feet apart. The large green-leaved flowering variety, sweetly scented 12/- per doz.

Tristania is a fine Evergreen Tree.

W. J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE

Pittosporum eugenoides (The New Zealand yellow pittosporum)—Plant 3 feet apart. A tall growing, bushy variety, forming a fine dense hedge of 5 to 6 feet . . . 12/- per doz.
Privet Evergreen (*Ligustrum Vulgaris*)—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. Common green privet . . . 3/6 per doz.; 25/- per 100
Privet Golden—Plant 2 feet apart, in double rows. The golden foliage variety; very effective in Spring and Summer, but loses its colour in Winter . . . 3/6 per doz.; 25/- per 100
Salt Bush (*Rhagodia Hastata*)—Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. The small-leaved salt bush. A fine, dense, compact hedge, 3 to 4 feet foliage, silvery grey, thrives in dry, poor soils . . . 12/- per doz.
Tecoma capensis—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick growing plant that makes one of the best hedges in the hot northern districts. The rich orange scarlet flowers are most effective . . . 18/- per doz.
Viburnum tinus (*Laurestinus*)—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 4 to 5 feet, with deep green foliage . . . 18/- per doz.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

AKEBIA.—
lobata—Small black flowers. Large three-lobed foliage . . . 2/6
quanaa—Flowers lilac purple . . . 2/-
AMPELOPSIS—The Virginian Creepers.—
Henryana—Attractive variegated foliage . . . 2/-
hederacea (*Syn. Quinquifolia*)—The large-leaved variety . . . 2/-
Lowii—Very fine lacinated foliage. A self-clinging variety of great beauty . . . 2/-
sempervirens—An evergreen, small growing variety with dark green foliage . . . 2/-
Veitchii—The best known and probably the finest, clings like ivy, and will climb anywhere. The foliage is small and graceful, turning the most gorgeous shades of crimson in Autumn. . . 15/- per doz., 1/6
ARISTOLOCHIA siphon—The Dutchman's Pipe . . . 3/6
BIGNONIA.—
alba-lutea—Yellow and white. A handsome, free-flowering variety . . . 2/6
capreolata—Orange and red, with a peculiar perfume. Fine foliage . . . 2/6
chirere—Long trumpet flowers of a rich orange-red colour. A fine evergreen climber that requires to be well established before flowering . . . 2/6
Lindleyana—Clear lilac, veined darker. A strong grower with fine glossy foliage . . . 2/6
venusta—Rich apricot orange. A vigorous spreading climber that thrives in warm districts only . . . 3/6
BOUGAINVILLEA.—
Cypheri—Rich magenta, free flowering . . . 2/-
glabra—Light magenta . . . 2/-
glabra Sanderiana—A free flowering variety. Light magenta . . . 2/-
laterita—The brick red or tango flowered variety, suitable for warm districts only . . . 3/6
Thomasii—Salmon pink, a new variety of the same habit as laterita, and like that beautiful sort only suitable for warm climates . . . 3/6
Trailii (magnifica)—The deep purple magenta variety. The hardest and showiest of all for local planting . . . 2/-
CAMPSIDIUM valdivianum . . . 2/-

CLEMATIS—The Virgin's Bower.—

montana—A rapid growing variety producing in early Spring masses of white and cream star-shaped flowers . . . 2/-
montana rubens—Deep rosy pink flowers produced in early Spring. One of the most effective Climbers I have for covering pergolas, arches or stumps . . . 2/6

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

I have a fine collection of strong plants of these large-flowered varieties, in all shades of colour, from pure white, pink, lavender, heliotrope, red, to the deepest violet-purple of Jackmanii. Price 5/- each.

COBEA.—

Rapid evergreen climbers of rambling habit, with large trumpet-shaped flowers. They thrive in warm, frost-free situations.
scandens—Purple . . . 2/-
scandens alba—Greenish white . . . 2/-

DOLICHOS lignosus . . . 1/6

Well-known evergreen rambling climbers, producing in Summer masses of pink and white flowers.

FICUS stipulata (pumila)—The Climbing Fig . . . 18/- per doz., 2/-

HARDENBERGIA comptoniana (Syn. Lindleyana)—

The Native Sarsparilla . . . 2/-

HEDERA—The Ivy.—

Helix—The Common English Ivy, foliage green . . . 2/-

Maderiensis variegata—Large leaves heavily margined with creamy white. Very effective . . . 2/6

tricolor variegata—A small-leaved variety with handsome variegated foliage . . . 2/-

HOYA, carnosa—The Wax Flower . . . 2/6

IPOMEA Learii—The Perennial Morning Glory 2/-

JASMINUM—The Jasmine.—

Beesianum—A rampant spreading grower, with small, bright, rose-coloured flowers . . . 2/-

grandiflorum—Large pure white . . . 2/-

nudiflorum—A spreading shrubby variety, opening its bright golden yellow flowers in Winter . . . 2/-

primulinum—Large semi-double yellow flowers opening in Winter and early Spring. The most striking of all . . . 2/-

revolutum—An upright shrubby variety, producing its bright yellow fragrant flowers in panicles . . . 2/-

stephanense—A hardy vigorous variety with attractive foliage and clusters of fragrant soft pink flowers in Spring . . . 2/6

KENNEDYA.—

Hardy rapid evergreen climbers with large foliage and attractive pea-shaped flowers. Very free in growth.

macrophylla—Orange and red, chorozema-like flowers . . . 2/-

nigricans—Black and yellow, large solid foliage . . . 2/-

rubicunda—Red, rampant grower . . . 2/-

LATHYRUS—Perennial Peas.—

grandiflorus—Rose shaded crimson . . . 2/-

latifolius Rose Queen—Bright pink, very effective, large trusses . . . 2/-

latifolius albus—Pure white . . . 2/-

latifolius roseus—Deep rose pink . . . 2/-

pubescens—Clear blue, a variety of special merit flowering in Spring . . . 2/-

LONICERA—The Honeysuckle—

aurea reticulata—Flowers creamy white . . . 2/-

caprifolia—The English Honeysuckle or Woodbine . . . 2/-

confusa—Fine dark foliage and pale yellow flowers . . . 2/-

fragrantissima—Cream, sweetly scented, flowering in Winter. Shrubby growth . . . 2/-

MANDEVILLEA suaveolens . . . 2/-

MANETTIA bicolor . . . 2/-

MILLETTIA megasperma—The Evergreen Wistaria . . . 5/-

A vigorous spreading climber with handsome glossy foliage, producing long pendulous panicles of wistaria-like flowers.

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa . . . 2/-

A quaint, evergreen, wiry twiner with small bronzy green foliage, fine for covering stumps.

PASSIFLORA—The Passion Flower.—

Strong growing evergreen climbers of spreading habit, with very attractive flowers. See also Tacsonia.

Bedfordiana—Purple . . . 2/-

coerulea—Flowers blue, very strong grower . . . 2/-

Constance Elliot—Pure white . . . 2/-

edulus—The edible black passion fruit . . . 9/- per dozen, 1/-

Fragrant Beauty—Flowers white with purple centre, very fragrant . . . 2/-

Imperatrice Eugenie—Large blue and white flowers, very effective . . . 2/-

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

PHASEOLUS Caracalla—The Snail Flower .. 2/-

A rapid growing evergreen climber, producing quantities of curiously curled and twisted lilac and yellow flowers in Summer.

PILYONIUM baldshuanicum .. 2/-

RHYNCHOSPHERMUM Jasminoides .. 2/6

ROSES (Climbing). See Special List under Roses.

SOLANDRA grandiflora .. 2/6

SOLANUM—The Potato Climber.—

Strong spreading evergreen climbers, producing quantities of flowers throughout Summer and Autumn.

jasminoides—White .. 2/-

jasminoides variegata—Flowers white, foliage variegated .. 2/-

Wendlandii—Large trusses of pale blue flowers .. 2/6

STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum—The Brazilian Vine .. 3/-

TACSONIA—The Passion Flower.—

exoniensis—Bright rose pink .. 2/-

ignea—Intense scarlet .. 2/-

Manicata—Rich scarlet .. 2/-

Mollissima—The Banana Passion Fruit. Flowers mauve pink, followed by long edible fruits .. 15/- per dozen, 1/6

Mortii—Rich magenta .. 2/-

Taylorii—Cerise pink .. 2/-

Van Volexemi—Bright crimson .. 2/-

TECOMA—See Also Bignona.—

Free flowering, also strong growing climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers. All evergreen except the Radicans varieties, which includes Guilfoylei, Grandiflora, Madam Galen and Thunbergii.

australis—Cream and brown flowering in panicles .. 2/-

capensis—Orange scarlet, of shrubby habit .. 2/-

grandiflora—Orange, very large trumpet-shaped flowers .. 2/-

Guilfoylei—Deep crimson, fine showy variety .. 2/-

jasminoides—Purple and white, fine glossy foliage .. 2/-

jasminoides alba—A pure white variety of great beauty .. 2/-

Latrobei—Cream and chocolate, strong grower .. 2/-

Madam Galen—Deep orange, midway between grandiflora and guilfoylei .. 2/-

Mackeni—Deep rose pink, free flowering .. 2/-

rosea—Similar to Mackeni, but paler in colour .. 2/-

Thunbergii—Bright orange, flowering in large trusses .. 2/-

THUNBERGIA Gibsonii—The Orange Glory Creeper .. 2/6

THUNBERGIA grandiflora .. 2/6

VITIS Alicant Bouchet—The Ornamental Vine 2/-

WISTARIA.—

multijuga—Purple, racemes 2 to 3 feet long .. 2/6

multijuga alba—A pure white form of multijuga .. 2/6

multijuga rosea—Pale rose pink, very effective .. 2/6

sinensis—Lavender. Very free flowering and showy .. 2/-

sinensis alba—Pure white .. 2/6

sinensis flore pleno—Double lavender, free flowering when established .. 2/6

Standard Roses

THE "ARGUS" COLLECTION.

FIRST TWELVE.

Madame Abel Chatenay	Lady Hillingdon
Golden Emblem	Sunny South
Madame E. Herriot	Miss Marion Manifold
Chateau De Clos Vougeot	General Macarthur
Frau Karl Druschki	Ophelia
Mrs. Herbert Stevens	Red Letter Day

SECOND TWELVE.

Belle Siebrecht	La France
Lyon Rose	Isobel
Mrs. Bryce Allan	Black Boy
White Maman Cochet	Los Angeles
Sunburst	Mrs. A. R. Waddell
Hadley	K. of K.

THIRD TWELVE.

Lady Battersea	Gorgeous
K. A. Victoria	George Dickson
Madame Segond Weber	Hoosier Beauty
Joseph Hill	Mrs. David McKee
C. V. Haworth	Laurent Carle
Maman Cochet	Irish Fireflame

Prices.

Full Standards, 36 inch stems, 4/- each, 45/- dozen.

Three-quarter Standards, 30 inch stems, 3/6 each

40/- per dozen.

STAKES FOR STANDARD ROSES.

Jarrah (inch square)—

Four feet, 4/- per doz. Five feet, 4/6 per doz.

Hardwood (inch square)—

Four feet, 3/6 per doz. Five feet, 4/- per doz.

LIST OF VARIETIES AVAILABLE AS STANDARDS.

Annie Laurie	Lyon Rose
Angele Pernet	Mabel Morse
America	Mad. Abel Chatenay
Alexander Hill Gray	Mad. Butterfly
Arthur Cook	Mad. Edward Heriot
Black Boy	Mad. J. Bouche
Betty Uprichard	Mad. Jules Groltz
Belle Siebrecht	Mad. Segond Weber
Carine	Margaret Dickson
Chateau de C. Vougeot	Hamill
Chas. P. Kilham	Marcia Stanhope
Christine Prior	Molly Bligh
Clarice Goodacre	Modesty
C. V. Howarth	Miss M. Manifold
Columbia	Mrs. Chas. E. Russell
Dame Edith Helen	Mrs. C. V. Howarth
Etoile de Holland	Mrs. T. Roosevelt
Ethel Somerset	Mrs. H. Morse
Frau Karl Druschki	Mrs. C. W. Edwards
General Gallieni	Mrs. W. C. Egan
General McArthur	Mrs. H. R. Darlington
George Dickson	Mrs. R. D. McClure
George Schwartz	Mrs. Redford
Golden Emblem	Mrs. G. Shawyer
Golden Ophelia	Mrs. Mackellar
Gorgeous	Mrs. Bryce Allan
Geo. H. Mackereth	Mrs. A. R. Waddell
Gustav Grunerwald	Mrs. David McKee
Hadley	Mrs. Foley Hobbs
Hawmark Crimson	Mrs. Harold Brocklebank
Hoosier Beauty	Mrs. H. Stevens
Imperial Potentate	Nellie Parker
Independence Day	Ophelia
Irish Fireflame	Pink Pearl
J. C. M. Mensing	Prince Camille DeRohan
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Radiance
Joseph Hill	Red Radiance
K. A. Victoria	Red Letter Day
K. of K.	Rev. F. Page Roberts
Lady Maureen Stewart	Roselandia
Lady Inchiquin	Sallie Lewis
Lady Ashtown	Sunny South
Lady Hillingdon	Warrior
Lady Battersea	White Ensign
Lady Roberts	
Lady Florence Stronge	
La France	
Laurent Carl	
Lorraine Lee	
Lillian Moore	
Lord Allenby	
Lord Charlemont	
Lord Lambourne	
Lord Fairfax	
Los Angeles	
	Souv. De Marie Zayas
	Souv. De Claudius
	Pernet
	Souv. De R. B. Ferguson
	Sunny South
	Warrior
	White Ensign

Kindly add extra names in case some varieties are sold out. Where there are no instructions to the contrary, we shall use our own discretion and substitute the nearest possible variety to replace any that are out of stock.

For descriptions of these Roses, see list of Bush or Dwarf Roses on following pages.

Don't Neglect to Prune Your Roses After Planting.

General List of Dwarf or Bush Roses.

TEA, HYBRID TEA AND PERNETIANA ROSES.

Prices:—All varieties not priced 1/9 each. Six or more plants at the rate of 18/- per dozen.

- Agnes Barclay** (H.T.)—A delightful combination of rich yellow and reddish salmon tints.
- Alexander Hill Gray** (T.)—Clear lemon yellow deep pointed blooms.
- America** (H.T.)—A beautiful peach-blow shade of pink, buds of great length and pointed.
- Angele Pernet** (Per.)—Vivid orange yellow, shaded deep reddish apricot, outside of petals fiery golden yellow.
- Annie Laurie** (H.T.)—Petals flesh pink, with golden base, and edged with a deeper shade of pink.
- Arthur Cook** (H.T.)—Deep velvety crimson with a beautiful sheen.
- Austrian Copper** (Briar)—A single rose of striking brightness. Colour reddish copper with bright golden reverse, bronze thorny wood.
- Aspirant Marcel Rouyer** (H.T.)—Deep apricot shading to reddish apricot in centre, tinted salmon.
- Belle Siebrecht** (H.T.)—Bright rosy pink, large and beautifully formed. A popular free-blooming variety that opens quickly.
- Betty Uprichard** (H.T.)—A combination of delicate salmon-pink suffused with copper and orange.
- Billy Boiler** (H.T.)—Dazzling red, long upright growths, always crowned with buds.
- British Queen** (H.T.)—White, of magnificent form, showing the slightest pinkish flush in the bud stage.
- Caroline Testout** (H.T.)—Bright, warm pink, large globular blooms.
- Carine** (H.T.)—A beautiful decorative rose of many colours, which include orange, carmine, bluish, buff, creamy, fawn and copper salmon.
- Chateau de Clos Vougeot** (H.T.)—Glowing red blooms, deeply shaded black and scarlet, very double and intensely fragrant.
- Charles K. Douglas** (H.T.)—Intense flaming scarlet, flushed bright velvety crimson.
- Christine Prior** (H.T.)—Deep, bright rosy red, flushed with yellow and peach, golden base.
- Chas. P. Kilham** (H.T.)—Brilliant nasturtium red, suffused with glowing scarlet.
- Clarice Goodacre** (H.T.)—Buds yellow, opening creamy white, zoned with pale buff.
- Cleveland** (H.T.)—Very large full flowers of old rose and copper, shaded with yellow at base of petals.
- Columbia** (H.T.)—Lively bright pink, sweetly scented.
- Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald** (H.T.)—Blood-red velvety crimson.
- Countess Clanwilliam** (H.T.)—Delicate peach pink, and yellow-shaded and edged with deep cherry red.
- C. V. Hawarth** (H.T.)—Blackish scarlet, well formed blooms.
- Dame Edith Helen** (H.T.)—One of the best Roses of recent years. The blooms are large, well formed, with high pointed centres. The colour is a rich, glowing pink, inclined to pale as the blooms expand 2/6
- Doris Taylor** (H.T.)—Orange cadmium, the outside of petals being flushed crimson red and deep orange.
- Doris Dickson** (Pern.)—Orange cream, heavily veined and pencilled with deep cherry red . . . 2/6
- Dorina Neave** (H.T.)—A delightful silvery pink 2/6
- Dr. J. G. Fraser** (Pern.)—A charming rose. Colour salmon apricot, suffused vermilion pink . . . 2/6
- Duchess of York** (Pern.)—Deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre 2/6
- Earl Haig** (H.T.)—Deep reddish crimson, a solid colour that does not fade.
- Edith Part** (H.T.)—Light-red suffused salmon and yellow.
- Edward Mawley** (H.T.)—Buds almost black, unfolding to dark red, fairly full flowers of exquisite form.
- Ethel Somerset** (H.T.)—Petals shrimp pink edged with coral pink.

- Etoile de Hollande** (H.T.)—Bright dark red, blooms of magnificent size.
- Eva Eakins** (Pern.)—Intense scarlet carmine, flushed orange, running to bright yellow at base . . . 2/6
- Francis Scott Key** (H.T.)—Very large light crimson.
- Frau Karl Druschki** (H.P.)—Pinkish buds, and magnificent snow-white blooms with deep, firm petals of perfect shape.
- General Gallienii** (H.T.)—Rich metallic red, varying in colour, sometimes shaded with yellow.
- General McArthur** (H.T.)—Bright scarlet, crimson blooms of nice size and shape.
- George Dickson** (H.T.)—Immense dark red velvety blooms of the most perfect shape, very fragrant.
- George Schwartz** (T.)—Bright canary yellow, very rich in colour.
- George H. Mackereith** (H.T.)—A very distinct and beautiful rose that adds another valuable addition to the crimson shades.
- Golden Emblem** (H.T.)—A wonderful golden-yellow, with practically every good quality.
- Golden Gleam** (H.T.)—Bright buttercup yellow, without shading. The outer petals are flushed and streaked scarlet.
- Golden Ophelia** (H.T.)—Well shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow.
- Gorgeous** (H.T.)—Orange yellow, flushed with pink and veined with reddish copper.
- Gustav Grunerwald** (H.T.)—Bright carmine pink with yellow base.
- Gwyneth Jones** (Pern.)—Brilliant carmine orange without shading.
- Hadley** (H.T.)—A rich crimson-red with velvety texture, lovely form and sweetly scented.
- Hawlmarm Crimson** (H.T.)—Buds crimson with vivid maroon markings, opening to crimson scarlet semi-double blooms.
- Hawlmarm Scarlet** (H.T.)—Brilliant scarlet.
- Henrietta** (H.T.)—Coral red shading to coral salmon.
- Hoosier Beauty** (H.T.)—Deep velvety crimson blooms of good shape.
- Imperial Potentate** (H.T.)—Rich shining rose-pink, shaded lighter on reverse of petals.
- Independence Day** (H.T.)—Buds yellow, heavily shaded with copper and brown.
- Irish Beauty** (H.T.)—Single creamy white, with bright yellow.
- Irish Elegance** (H.T.)—Bronzy pink buds, opening to large single blooms of apricot and yellow.
- Irish Fireflame** (H.T.)—Large single blooms, orange crimson, shaded gold.
- Isobel** (H.T.)—Pointed buds and flowers with large petals flushed with carmine red and orange.
- I. Zingari** (Hy. Lutea)—A new break in colour, being orange and bright scarlet. Semi-double . . . 2/6
- John C. M. Mensing** (H.T.)—A lovely shade of deep rose pink.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock** (H.T.)—Carmine buds of gigantic size.
- Joseph Hill** (H.T.)—Salmon pink shaded coppery yellow.
- Josephine Thomas** (H.T.)—Orange salmon shading to cream.
- K. of K.** (H.T.)—Brilliant scarlet red buds, and open, semi-double flowers.
- Lady Ashtown** (H.T.)—Satiny buds, and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals.
- Lady Battersea** (H.T.)—Cherry crimson, shaded with orange.
- Lady Greenall** (H.T.)—Creamy white flowers, shaded with orange, saffron and pink.
- Lady Margaret Stewart** (H.T.)—Deep sunflower yellow, splashed with orange scarlet 2/6
- Lady Maureen Stewart** (H.T.)—Velvety scarlet shell-shaped petals.
- Lady Florence Stronge** (H.T.)—An entirely new and unique colouring, being reddish prawn to violet old rose, shaded at base of petals with yellow, and towards edges to pink, the inner surface of petals being heavily veined scarlet. Growth free and bushy.
- Lady Hillingdon** (T.)—Deep apricot yellow, blooms of medium size.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

Lady Inchiquin (H.T.)—An attractive and beautiful Rose of novel orange cerise colouring.

Lady Worthington Evans (H.T.)—Glowing bluish crimson 2/6

Ladylove (H.T.)—Best described as an improved "Madam Butterfly," with the same ideal upright, free habit, but with more apricot suffused in the colouring 2/6

La France (H.T.)—Silvery rose with a pale lilac shading.

Laurent Carl (H.T.)—Gigantic oval buds and blooms of deep carmine crimson.

Lilian Moore (H.T.)—Deep Indian yellow.

Lord Charlemont (H.T.)—Clear crimson.

Lord Fairfax (T.)—Cherry red, flushed with scarlet in the bud.

Lord Lambourne (Pern.)—A deep unfading buttercup yellow, margined with carmine.

Lorraine Lee (H.T.)—Semi-double blooms. warm rose pink shaded with apricot.

Los Angeles (H.T.)—Bright flaming salmon shaded with apricot.

Lyon Rose (H.T.)—Shrimp pink, shaded with salmon.

Lord Allenby (H.T.)—Rich crimson, suffused with scarlet.

Madame Leon Pain (H.T.)—Pale blush with yellowish orange centre, reverse of petals tinted vermillion, buds orange red.

Madame Abel Chateau (H.T.)—Pale salmon pink with deeper centre.

Mabel Morse (H.T.)—Clear bright golden yellow, without shading, blooms freely produced and sweetly perfumed.

Madame Albert Barbier (H.P.)—Nankeen yellow, shaded apricot and orange.

Madame Butterfly (H.T.)—Salmon flesh, shaded Rose, with apricot and gold base.

Madame Edouard Herriot (Pern.)—Sparkling buds of coral red and orange.

Madame Jules Grolez (H.T.)—Bright china Rose, blooms large.

Madame Segond Weber (H.T.)—Light rosy salmon, with a deeper centre.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Carmine pink, suffused salmon yellow.

Marcia Stanhope—A very fine pure white Rose, with a delightful perfume.

Margaret Dickson Hamill (H.T.)—Delicate straw yellow, with a light flush of carmine on outside of petals.

Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg (H.T.)—Deep orange yellow.

Mary Pickford (Pern.)—Deep orange yellow, shading lighter during hot weather.

Miss Cynthia Forde (H.T.)—Deep rosy pink, very double, perfectly formed.

Modesty (H.T.)—Pearly cream, faintly flushed rose.

Molly Bligh (H.T.)—Deep madder pink, with an orange halo at base of petals.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.)—Indian yellow, occasionally shaded with salmon rose.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough (H.T.)—Bright sparkling, carmine pink, shading to yellow at base.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H.T.)—Buds coppery yellow, opening to large cupped blooms of bronze, pink and apricot.

Mrs. Bryce Allan (H.T.)—Bright carmine rose.

Mrs. Charles E. Russell (H.T.)—Rosy carmine, deepening to rosy scarlet in centre.

Mrs. C. V. Haworth (H.T.)—Buds cinnamon apricot, opening to large highly perfumed blooms of a delicate biscuit-buff zoned and shaded with primrose and rose.

Mrs. C. W. Edwards (H.T.)—Crimson carmine, with yellow base.

Mrs. David McKee (H.T.)—Clear creamy yellow.

Mrs. Foley Hobbs (T.)—Delicate ivory white, sometimes prettily tinged with pink on the edges of petals.

Mrs. F. R. Pierson (H.T.)—Bright cardinal red, buds long and pointed.

Mrs. George Shawyer (H.T.)—Clear brilliant rose. Long slender finely formed buds.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank (H.T.)—Creamy white, with buff centre, base of petals soft golden yellow.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens (T.)—Clear white, with pale lemon shading in centre.

Mrs. H. Morse (H.T.)—Silvery rose-pink, with pencillings of a deeper shade, blooms of great depth and substance.

Mrs. Henry Winnett (H.T.)—Dark crimson, well shaped, and very fragrant.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington (H.T.)—Creamy white blooms of enormous size.

Mrs. J. Heath (H.T.)—A sport from "Premier," which variety it resembles in all except colour. Buds crimson-red shaded orange, opening to large full blooms of a deep cadmium yellow.

Mrs. MacKellar (H.T.)—Delicate light yellow, almost cream.

Mrs. Phillip Russell (H.T.)—Rich crimson scarlet, at times shading to almost black.

Mrs. R. B. McLennan (H.T.)—Soft satin rose, suffused yellow, clear.

Mrs. R. B. Molony (H.T.)—Brilliant carmine red.

Mrs. R. D. McClure (H.T.)—Glistening salmon pink.

Mrs. Redford (H.T.)—Bright orange and apricot, perfectly shaped blooms.

Mrs. S. W. Burgess (H.T.)—Apricot yellow, with deeper tones at base of petals.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (H.T.)—Creamy white, shading to blush rose at centre.

Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell (H.T.)—Deep cerise, heavily flushed orange-yellow and bronze, the outside of petals lemon yellow splashed with deep cerise and crimson 2/6

Mrs. W. C. Egan (H.T.)—Deep flesh pink, with interior of a lighter shade of soft pink, with golden glow at base of petals.

Nellie Parker (H.T.)—Pale creamy white, with deep cream centre.

Norman Lambert (H.T.)—Golden yellow, shaded terra cotta.

Odette Foussier (H.T.)—Old rose, suffused with salmon, the inside of the petals shaded yellow.

Old Gold (H.T.)—A beautiful, almost single Rose of a vivid reddish orange shaded coppery-red.

Ophelia (H.T.)—Palest salmon pink, shaded with apricot in the centre.

Papa Gontier (T.)—Rosy crimson, buds long, clear and handsome.

Pink Pearl (H.T.)—Deep rose pink, with salmon base.

Princess Mary (H.T.)—Large single flowers of a bright scarlet crimson, with golden yellow anthers.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.P.)—Deep velvety crimson-maroon.

Radiance (H.T.)—Carmine pink, opening to well formed globular flowers.

Red Radiance (H.T.)—An even better Rose than its parent "Radiance," bearing large globular cerise red blooms.

Red Letter Day (H.T.)—Brilliant scarlet-red.

Rev. F. Page Roberts (H.T.)—Rich yellow stained in the bud and outside of blooms with buff markings.

Rhea Reid (H.T.)—Cerise red, blooms freely produced.

Richard E. West (H.T.)—Cadmium yellow, shading paler on reflex.

Rose Marie (H.T.)—Long buds of perfect shape, opening to full flowers of an even shade of clear rose pink. Free flowering, and of good growth, with wonderful fragrance. A Rose that will give satisfaction in any garden.

Roselandia (H.T.)—Rich apricot yellow, shading paler on the edges of petals.

Sallie Lewis (H.T.)—Apricot, shaded creamy white.

Salmon Spray (H.T.)—Semi-double, rich salmon pink with carmine reverse.

Senator (H.T.)—Dark scarlet, very brilliant, without the slightest trace of blue 2/6

Sensation (H.T.)—Crimson red, shaded deeper crimson, quite distinct from any other dark red Rose.

Shot Silk (H.T.)—Coppery rose, flushed and over-shot with apricot and yellow.

Sir David Davis (H.T.)—Deep glowing crimson, of an even shade throughout, running to light yellow at base 2/6

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet (Pern.)—Sunflower yellow, deepening in centre and paling towards the edges of petals.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet (Pern.)—Brick red buds, opening to terra cotta pink blooms.

Souvenir de G. Beckwith (Pern.)—Shrimp pink, tinted chrome yellow.

Plant a bed of Gladioli in your Garden for Cut Blooms.

POLYANTHA ROSES

Very Dwarf Miniature Varieties for Bordering and Massing.

Prices: All varieties not priced are 1/9 each. Six or more plants at the rate of 18/- per doz.

- Aennchen Muller**—Bright rose-pink, with sharply quilled petals, borne in splendid trusses.
- Borderer**—Pink shaded with copper and amber. Very dwarf, spreading habit.
- Cecile Brunner** — Light pink with yellow base. Small exquisitely formed buds.
- Coral Cluster**—Small pale coral-pink flowers in very large trusses. Very free flowering.
- Ellen Poulsen**—Bright rose-pink, with cream base. Rather large, full sweetly scented flowers.
- Else Poulsen** — Clear rose-pink, unopened buds slightly darker. Free and continuous flowering 2/6
- George Elger**—Golden coppery yellow, passing to pale yellow when expanded.
- Golden Salmon** — Intense fiery golden salmon. Flowers of medium size, produced in large full trusses 2/6
- Gwyneth**—Buds canary yellow, lined crimson. The expanded semi-double flowers are clear sun-flower yellow paling to lemon with age . . 2/6
- Ideal**—Small dark scarlet blooms shaded with black, borne with tremendous profusion in immense compact bunches.
- Katherina Zeimet**—Clear pure white, flowers in large clusters and fragrant.
- Kirsten Poulsen**—Single, bright scarlet, with golden anthers, trusses carried erect on strong stiff stems 2/6
- Lady Reading**—Bright red flowers in large clusters, the individual blooms large and full, with faint perfume.

- Leonie Lamesch**—Bright coppery red, with yellow centre. Flowers medium size, double, and borne in small clusters.
- Maman Turbat**—China rose shading to lilac, semi-double small rounded flowers in large clusters.
- Merveille des Rouges**—Semi-double flowers, deep velvety crimson, with whitish centre, cup shaped and in large upright clusters.
- Mlle. S. Bidard**—Coppery rose shaded with salmon, semi-double, displaying attractive yellow anthers.
- Marie Brissonet**—Clear rosy flesh, tipped carmine. Small flowers, produced in immense trusses.
- Miss Edith Cavell**—Small semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet-red, shaded darker, produced in big, compact trusses.
- Mrs. W. H. Cutbush**—Bright rosy red, fading to deep pink, blooms produced in very large trusses.
- Orange King**—Deep orange yellow. A charming and distinct new colour in this class. Flowers very small, produced freely in large trusses 2/6
- Orleans Rose**—Flowers small semi-double, and brilliant light red, suffused rose, with a whitish centre.
- Perle D'or** — Very pretty nankeen yellow, with orange centre. Small well formed flowers of the "Cecil Brunner" type.
- Petit Constant**—Deep coppery orange, small flowers in large upright clusters.
- Rodhatte**—Large semi-double flowers, bright cherry red, borne in large loose trusses.
- Rufus**—Pure intense crimson, flowers double, produced in bold upright trusses. A pure self colour that does not burn 2/6
- Tip Top**—Well shaped buds and reflexed blooms of coppery yellow and pink, tipped with carmine.
- Verdun**—Bright cherry-scarlet shading to carmine. Flowers in large erect trusses, freely produced.

Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren (H.T.)—Light yellow deepening to orange at the centre.
Souvenir de M. de Zayas (H.T.)—Vivid carmine, with deeper shadings.
Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson—Buds cerise and apricot.
Souvenir de Stella Gray (H.T.)—Deep orange, with splashes of apricot, salmon and crimson.
Sunburst (H.T.)—Cadmium yellow, with apricot centre.
Sunny South (H.T.)—Pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base.
Sunstar (H.T.)—Orange and yellow edged veined and splashed with vermilion.
Superb (H.T.)—Clear soft silvery pink, with deeper shading on the back of petals.
Una Wallace (H.T.)—Soft cherry rose, without shading.
Ville de Paris (Pern.)—Clear sunflower yellow, shaded rose, with apricot and gold base. 2/6
Warrior (H.T.)—Buds blood red, opening to large double flowers of a vivid scarlet crimson, with broad petals.
White Ensign (H.T.)—Pure white flushed delicate cream at base of petals.
White Maman Cochet (T.)—A white form of Maman Cochet.
Yvres Druhen (H.T.)—Dark velvety red, at times almost black.
Yvonne Vacherot (H.T.)—Porcelain white, suffused delicate soft pink.

Climbing, Rambling, and Pillar Roses

All varieties not priced, 1/9 each; 6 or more plants at the rate of 18/- per dozen.

Achievement (Wich. Ramb.)—An entirely new break in climbing Roses. The foliage is variegated, and is as ornamental as a Japanese Maple. Flowers freely produced, are deep rose pink, shaded coral. 2/6
American Pillar (Wich. Ramb.)—Single, deep pink, with masses of yellow stamens, borne in clusters. Rich glossy foliage.
Banksia Alba—Double white, small flowers in clusters in Spring. Strong growing.
Banksia Lutea—Double yellow, habit and growth same as Banksia Alba.
Black Boy (H.T.)—Deep crimson, shaded with blackish maroon overlaying fiery scarlet.
Bushfire (Wich. Ramb.)—Bright rich crimson with yellow base. Quite the brightest and best of the Wichuriana varieties.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H.T.)—Bright rosy pink, large and beautifully formed. Very free flowering.
Climbing Caroline Testout (H.T.)—Bright warm pink, large globular blooms.
Climbing Chateau de C. Vougeot (H.T.)—Glowing red deeply shaded black and scarlet, very double and intensely fragrant. A strong vigorous climber, flowering continuously throughout the year.
Climbing Columbia (H.T.)—Lovely bright pink, sweetly scented, flowers of exquisite shape, deepening in colour as they expand.
Climbing Devoniensis (T.)—Creamy white shading to blush in centre.
Climbing Dean Hole (H.T.)—Silvery carmine, shaded with salmon. A vigorous climbing variety of this old favorite.
Climbing Frau Karl Druschki (H.P.)—Magnificent snow-white blooms, with deep, firm petals.
Climbing Gen. McArthur (H.T.)—Bright scarlet crimson blooms, of nice size and shape.
Climbing George Schwartz (T.)—Bright canary yellow, very rich in colour. A doubtful climber in most situations, for which reason we prefer "Climbing Lady Hillingdon."
Climbing Golden Ophelia (H.T.)—Golden yellow, paling slightly on the outer petals.

Climbing Hoosier Beauty—Deep velvety crimson, well formed and deliciously fragrant blooms.
Climbing Irish Fireflame (H.T.)—Large single blooms, orange crimson, shaded gold and sweetly fragrant.
Climbing K. A. Victoria (H.T.)—Creamy white, slightly shaded lemon. Large, full and well formed.
Climbing Lady Greenall (H.T.)—Creamy white, shaded orange saffron and pink.
Climbing La France (H.T.)—Silvery rose, with pale lilac shading.
Climbing Lady Ashtown (H.T.)—Satiny buds, and blooms of deep shining pink, with a yellow glow at base of petals, fragrant.
Climbing Lyon Rose (H.T.)—Shrimp pink, shaded with salmon. Large sweetly scented globular blooms.
Climbing Laurent Carl (H.T.)—Gigantic oval buds and blooms of deep carmine crimson, perfectly formed and perfumed.
Climbing Los Angeles (H.T.)—Bright flaming salmon shaded with apricot.
Climbing Lady Hillingdon (T.)—Deep apricot yellow, blooms of medium size.
Climbing Madame A. Chatenay (H.T.)—Pale salmon pink, with deeper centre, well shaped blooms of medium size on long stems.
Climbing Madame Butterfly (H.T.)—Salmon flesh, shaded rose, with apricot and gold base. 2/6
Climbing Madame S. Weber (H.T.)—Light rosy salmon, with deeper centre.
Climbing Maman Cochet (T.)—Carmine pink suffused with salmon yellow, blooms of immense size, with high pointed centre.
Climbing Madame E. Herriot (Pern.)—Buds coral red and orange, opening to large moderately full blooms of brilliant orange-red and salmon.
Climbing Mrs. Aaron Ward (H.T.)—Indian yellow, occasionally shaded with salmon rose, and sweetly perfumed.
Climbing Mrs. Herbert Stevens (H.T.)—Clear white, with pale lemon shading in centre. Buds long and pointed, opening to blooms of perfect shape.
Climbing Ophelia (H.T.)—Palest salmon pink, shaded with apricot in the centre. Flowers of good form on strong rigid stems. A moderate climber of free flowering habit, suitable for pillars.
Climbing Papa Gontier (T.)—Rosy crimson, buds long, clean and handsome, excellent for cutting.
Climbing Sunburst (H.T.)—Cadmium yellow, with apricot centre, high pointed buds.
Climbing Sunstar (H.T.)—Orange and yellow edged veined and splashed with vermilion, very free flowering and sweetly perfumed. A moderate climber, very suitable for pillars.
Climbing White Maman Cochet (T.)—A white form of Maman Cochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals.
Cloth of Gold (N.)—Pale yellow, deepening in centre.
Crimson Rambler (Poly.)—Small bright crimson flowers, produced in trusses. An old time favourite still wanted on account of its name, but not worth a place in any garden on account of its liability to mildew. I recommend "Bushfire" or "Excelsia" where a crimson rambling Rose is required.
Dorothy Perkins (Wich. Ramb.)—A delightful shade of rose pink, flowers double and produced in clusters in early Summer.
Dr. Huey (Wich. Ramb.)—Semi-double rather large flowers of deepest crimson-maroon, shaded black, with golden anthers.
Excelsa (Wich. Ramb.)—Bright scarlet crimson, flowers very double, and produced in large clusters.
Fortuniana—Medium-sized creamy white fragrant flowers, freely produced in early Spring.
Fortune's Yellow (N.)—Orange yellow shaded with bronze, semi-double flowers opening freely in Spring.
Gruss an Teplitz (H.T.)—Brilliant crimson with velvety shadings, medium sized very fragrant blooms, always in flower.
Hiawatha (Wich. Ramb.)—Small single flowers of brilliant carmine, with white eye.
Heart of Gold (Wich. Ramb.)—Dark purplish crimson, with a white centre and showy golden stamens.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

Jessie Clark—A large single-flowered hybrid of Rose Gigantea. Clear deep pink, paling towards centre.

Kitty Kininmonth (H.T.)—Bright carmine rose, large semi-double decorative blooms, with very large petals.

Lady Gay (Wich. Ramb.)—Small double deep rose flowers in large trusses, of same growth and habit as "Dorothy Perkins."

Marechal Neil (N.)—Deep golden yellow, double and extremely fragrant.

Miss Marion Manifold (H.T.)—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded with crimson, flowers very large and full.

Mrs. F. W. Flight (Poly.)—Deep rose pink, with white eye, large semi-double flowers, produced in trusses.

Mermaid—Single, pale sulphur yellow, with masses of deep golden stamens, which stand out prominently.

Noella Nabonnand (H.T.)—Large semi-double, velvety crimson flowers with pale centres.

Paul's Scarlet Climber (H. Wich.)—Vivid brilliant scarlet crimson of exceptional merit. Flowers of moderate size.

Phyllis Bide (Poly.)—Pale gold at base, flushed with carmine pink. Flowers semi-double.

Queen of Hearts (H.T.)—Pure deep pink, fairly full, sweetly perfumed flowers, continuously in flower.

Royal Scarlet (H. Wich.)—A valuable addition to the red climbers. Free flowering. After the style of "Paul's Scarlet."

Shower of Gold (Wich.)—Buds golden yellow, opening orange yellow and paling to creamy white flowers with golden centres.

Sinica Anemone—A very beautiful large single flowering Rose, of light silvery pink, deepening to bright rose at base of petals.

Sinica Alba—Large single creamy white flowers with golden anthers. Of the same growth and habit as "Sinica Anemone."

Souvenir de Leonie Viennot (T.)—Silvery rose, shading to carmine, base of petals canary yellow.

Tausendschon (Poly.)—Semi-double bright pink, opening to rosy carmine shaded with yellow.

Veilchenblau (Poly.)—Semi-double, purple rose, opening steel blue shaded with dark rose. Large bold trusses.

Zepherine Drouhin (B.)—Vivid pink well formed flowers of good shape and size.

Carnations.

Varieties priced 1/3 each, 12/- dozen; except where otherwise priced. Postage or Railage Extra.

APSLEY—Deep salmon-pink, edges of petals lighter 1/6

ANDORRA—Light scarlet self.

BARONESS De BRIENEN—Delicate salmon pink.

BEATRICE JEAN—Bright crimson.

BELMORE BEAUTY—Pink mauve 2/-

BLIGHTY—Light pink, with a few flakes of crimson.

CAROLA—A very large, dark crimson, of a beautiful shade.

CHRISTINE—Pleasing shade of mauve or lavender pink.

CIRCE—Deep heliotrope, striped and speckled with cerise.

COMET—Bright scarlet.

DENET—Pale pink, petals deeply serrated.

ENCHANTRESS—Colour a delicate flesh pink.

ENCHANTRESS SUPREME—Very similar to above.

FLORA—Salmon ground, flaked with red.

GEISHA IMPROVED—Heliotrope with pink centre 2/-

GLENDALÉ—White, prettily pencilled bright red.

GLORY—Large, well formed scarlet flowers.

GOLDEN WEST—Light apricot, marked and flaked salmon rose 2/-

HELEN GOULD—Silvery pink, pencilled carmine.

HIGHFIELD BEAUTY—A clear rose-pink.

JOHN DAVID—Mauve, pencilled heliotrope and scarlet.

La MODE—Heliotrope, with pink centre.

LAURA BRABSON—Bright scarlet self.

MARANON—Maroon purple.

MARITZA—Bright purple.

MARSALA—White, lightly marked mauve and lavender.

MASTERPIECE—Very large bright red flower.

MISS POVAK—Sulphur yellow, with few lines of soft pink 2/-

MONA—Clear bright rose pink.

MRS. E. E. POWELL—Pure glistening white.

MRS. THOS. W. LAWSON—Deep pink.

MRS. JOHN WREN—White, striped bright pink.

MRS. L. RICHARDSON—Yellow, edged pencilled red.

MYRTLE PERRETT—A true scarlet colour.

MYSTERY—Magenta, pencilled deep purple.

ONE DOOKE—White, edged and marked bright crimson.

ORPHEUS—White, edged crimson and purple.

OTHELLO—Velvety maroon self; a splendid garden variety.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Salmon pink, edged white.

POULTER'S WHITE—Pure glistening white.

PRESIDENT—Bright deep crimson.

REGINA—Rich salmon pink.

RED LAWSON—Red sport of Mrs. T. W. Lawson.

ROSE PINK ENCHANTRESS—Deep salmon pink.

SALAMANDER—Salmon, sweet-scented.

SCARLET GLOW—A bright scarlet.

SALMON ENCHANTRESS—Deep salmon pink.

SALMONEA—Deep salmon, sweet-scented.

SCARLET GLENDALÉ—A scarlet sport from Glendale.

SILVAN—Pure glistening white.

SWEET LAVENDER—Lavender.

VARIEGATED CAROLA—Light pink, shaded purple, heavily striped with crimson.

VICTORY—Red; very large strong, upright grower.

VINCA—Colour, bright purple. Blooms large.

WASHINGTON—A delightful shade of pink.

WAVERLY—Deep crimson.

WELLINGTON—Flesh pink, flaked deeper shade.

WINSOME—White, pencilled rose-pink.

WINSOR—Colour silvery pink.

WHITE PERFECTION—Pure white.

WHITE ENCHANTRESS—Pure white.

Japanese Chrysanthemums

GENERAL COLLECTION OF EXHIBITION VARIETIES.

Varieties, 1/3 each; 12/- per dozen (except where stated). Postage or Railage Extra.

ALICE BENSON—A most beautiful white.

ALEX De LACEY—Crimson; very large.

ALFRED WILSON—Chesnut crimson, with gold reverse.

BESSIE COOK—Pink, with silvery reverse.

BESSIE ROBINSON—Old gold, heavily marked orange.

Dr. J. M. INGLIS—Purple amaranth, with silvery reverse.

EDITH CAVELL—Light chesnut, with gold reverse.

E. L. CAHILL—Colour, vieux rose; Japanese; perfect growth and stem 1/6

F. S. VALLIS—Canary yellow. This is one of the best for exhibition.

GLENARTNEY—Salmon, with gold reflex; rather narrow petals, of a drooping, twisted and incurving type.

HARRY PRIDE—Terra cotta, with light buff reverse. A typical Japanese, incurved.

HAMMOND PHILLIPS—Light pink, with long, broad, straight petals, which appear like paper shavings.

J. H. PERRY—Purple crimson, with silvery reverse. An enormous size, with strong growth and healthy foliage.

LOUISE POCKET—It is the most remarkable variety raised. Enormous alike in stem, foliage and flower. Colour, pure white.

LILIAN B. BIRD—Pink; a fine decorative, with spiking petals.

LILIAN B. BIRD—White.

LADY STANLEY—Mauve pink, with silvery reverse.

The Value of Good Seed is Proved by Results.

W. J. PURVES, 268 SWANSTON ST. MELBOURNE.

LADY STRADBROKE—White, margined and shaded heliotrope 1/6 each
LUCY CROSS—Rich golden bronze, with old gold reverse.
MRS. ALGERON DAVIES—This is an English raised variety, and considered to be the best pink 1/6 each
MRS. A. J. WELLER—Chesnut and gold.
MRS. PETER HENDERSON—Pale pink, with rather narrow petals, of a beautiful reflexed form 1/6 ea.
MRS. W. A. REID—An intense fiery scarlet crimson, of enormous size.
MEUDON, J—An immense flower of bright pink, with a silvery-white reverse.
MRS. RUPERT WILKS—Beautiful golden yellow.
MRS. E. KERSHAW—Very large, salmon buff.
MORNING GLORY—Rich yellow, occasionally overlaid with bronze; an extraordinary keeper.
MRS. D. ANDREW—An immense Japanese incurved white, with a beautiful pink shade on late buds.
MRS. W. HONEYBONE—Salmon buff . . . 1/6 each
POCKETT'S CRIMSON—The finest deep crimson.

PINK POCKETT (Syd. T. W. Pockett)—Pink, with silvery reverse.. Largest and undoubtedly the best pink Japanese yet raised 1/6 each
PRIMROSE MRS. G. DRABBLE—This is a sport from Mrs. G. Drabble, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest exhibition varieties.
ROSE POCKETT—Old gold, lightly shaded with salmon.
SOLDIER BOY—Rosy crimson, with gold tips.
STEPHEN BROWN—Salmon, with old gold reverse.
WELL'S LATE PINK—Mauve pink. Good dwarf decorative for cutting.
YELLOW LOUISA POCKETT—Needs no description on account of it being identical in every way to the parent (Louisa Pockett), except colour, which is yellow. Late buds show tint of bronze.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

INCLUDING ALL THE FINEST VARIETIES.

Price, 1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Purves' Select List of Fruit Trees

ALMONDS.

Price: 1/9 each, 18/- per doz.; £6 per 100.

BRANDE'S JORDAN—Heavy bearer, strong grower, tender shell.
BURBANK—Vigorous grower.
EARLY JORDAN—Early paper shell.
GOLDEN STATE—Fine large nuts, thin shelled.
HATCHES' NONPAREIL (Californian Papershell) —A good variety.
I.X.L.—One of the best, nuts large, shell soft.
PEERLESS—Good, sweet nut, paper shell.

APPLES.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, £6 per 100.
 Worked on Blight-proof Stocks.

ALFRISTON—Large green, cooking, heavy bearer. Season medium to late, keeps well in cool store.
AMERICAN SUMMER-PEARMAN (Sunnyside)—A pretty coloured dessert. Season, early in Feb., when other sorts are scarce.
AMERICAN MOTHER—Excellent quality dessert, yellow flesh, something like Jonathan, only earlier.
BANK'S RED GRAVENSTEIN—Similar to the Gravenstein, except in its colour, which is dull red. Mid-season.
CLEOPATRA—Conical, skin yellow, covered with small white dots. Flesh white, juicy and superior quality. A leading variety. Dessert.
COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN—Round and flat, greenish yellow, shaded and splashed with red stripes. Richly flavoured dessert.
DELICIOUS—Oblong conical, with prominent crown and deep eye, yellow striped and shaded rich red. Exquisite flavour and good keeper.
EMPEROR ALEXANDER—Very large cooking, soft flesh. Season early.
ESOPUS SPITZENBERG—Conical, rich red, superior quality, good exporter.
FIVE CROWN—Round, clear waxen yellow. Superior for cooking or dessert.
GRANNY SMITH—Conical, bears well. Good for export or keeping. Dessert.
GRAVENSTEIN—Round, yellow striped, and splashed a handsome red. Dessert.
GLENGYLE RED—A sport from "Rome Beauty," having all its qualities, but is red all over. Late.
JONATHAN—Round or conical. Yellow, almost covered with rich dark red in sun. A prolific bearer. The best Apple for market or export. Dessert.
KING DAVID—Highly coloured dessert, heavy bearer, hard yellowish flesh, ripens just before Jonathan.
MUNROE'S FAVOURITE—Round, yellow, with red dish-brown flush in sun. Good exporter.

NORTHERN SPY—Round yellow, handsomely striped and flushed a purplish red. Yellow flesh. Fine dessert.
POMME DE NEIGE—Round, flesh snow white, tender, juicy and sweet. A favourite dessert Apple.
RED ROME BEAUTY (raised by Mr. A. Herbert)—Like "Rome Beauty," excepting colour. A frequent prize-winner at the Royal Show. Late.
REINETTE DU CANADA—Round, green, small dots on skin. An old favourite. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, and rich flavour.
ROME BEAUTY—Round and flat, yellow flushed, and striped with red. Heavy bearer. Keeps well. Export variety. Dessert.
STATESMAN (Chandler)—Conical, yellow, striped and flushed red. Heavy bearer. Good keeper. Dessert.
STONE PIPPIN—Greenish-yellow, with faint red blush in sun. A well-known old keeping variety. Cooker.
STEWART'S SEEDLING—Large, green and yellow, with red cheek. First class culinary, and cool stores well. Late.
STURMER—The leading Apple in Tasmania. Dessert, flesh firm, crisp and rich. Skin yellow and brownish-red. Suits cool districts. Late.
TASMA (Democrat)—Large, dark red dessert Apple, heavy and early bearer. Keeps well, good quality. Late.
WILLIAM'S FAVOURITE—Conical, skin dark red. A consistent bearer. Suitable for cooking or dessert. Strong grower. Ripe in January.
YATES—Round and flat, skin yellow, splashed and shaded a handsome deep red. A heavy bearer, and a late keeper. Dessert.

APRICOTS.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen, £6 per 100.

ALSACE—Large, rich and good.
BEUAGE—Oval, highly coloured. Tree starts bearing young. Early season.
CAMPBELLFIELD SEEDLING—Large golden yellow. Bears well. Medium season.
MANSFIELD SEEDLING—Large. One of the best grown. Medium season.
EARLY MOORPARK—Resembles Moorpark. Good bearer.
OULLIN'S EARLY PEACH—Delicious flavour. Good bearer.
ST. AMBROSE—Large, rich and good. Medium season.

CHERRIES.

Price, 2/6 each, 24/- per dozen.

BEDFORD PROLIFIC—Large black Cherry. Heavy bearer. Medium season.
BLACK EAGLE—Large, regular bearer. Good. Medium season.
BIGARREAU TWYFORD—Pale yellow and red. Excellent quality. Large. Early.

The Flowers of Statice last for Months when cut.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

BURGS DORF'S SEEDLING — A first-class black variety. Early.
CALIFORNIAN ADVANCE—Large purple. Early.
EAGLE'S SEEDLING—Large black, prolific. Medium season.
EARLY LYONS—Large black Cherry. Heavy bearer. Early.
FLORENCE—Dark red. A good bearer, hardy. Firm flesh. Good market kind. Late.
KENTISH—Small, red. Best variety for jam. Very prolific and early bearer.
ST. MARGARET—Large black Cherry. First-class market variety. Late.

FIGS.

Brown Ischia	White Adriatic
Brown Turkey	White Genoa
Large Black Genoa	White Marseilles
San Domingo (Black)	

Price, 2/- each, 20/- per dozen.

LOQUATS.

Named varieties of Loquats are budded on Quince Stocks, by this means they are made to bear fruit when quite young.

Price, 2/6 each.	Morrison's Pride
Fernbank Prolific	Mammoth (seedlings),
Golden Shorehead	2/- each, 18/- per doz.
Herd's Mammoth	Thames Prize

NECTARINES.

Price, 2/- each, 18/- per dozen.
GOLDMINE—Very large fruit, juicy and sugary. A most delicious flavour.
HUNT'S TAWNY—Pale orange and deep red. One of the best.
NEWBOY—Large, handsome fruit of crimson colour. Flesh white, juicy and sweet.
SHORELAND TAWNY — A first-class, medium variety.
STANWICK—Large, first-class quality. Late.

PEACHES.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.
ALEXANDER'S EARLY — Highly coloured, fine quality, free stone. Early.
AMSDEN'S JUNE—Highly coloured, large. Early.
BRIGGS'S RED MAY—Highly coloured. Very early. Rich and juicy.
EARLY CRAWFORD—A good canning Peach, free stone, rich yellow flesh, highly coloured. Early.
ELBERTA—Large, handsome, bears well. Good drying Peach. Medium.
HALE'S EARLY—Lightly coloured, hardy and good. Just follows "Briggs."
HIGH'S EARLY CANADA—Highly coloured. First quality. Early.
LATE CRAWFORD—Large. Good for market or canning.
NICHOLL'S ORANGE CLING—Large, round, skin deep yellow, with a red cheek in sun. Firm yellow flesh. A favourite canning variety.
PHILLIP'S CLING — Mid-season. A favourite variety.
PULLAR'S CLING—Large, highly coloured Peach. Heavy bearer. Ripe in March. A favourite for canning purposes.
ROYAL GEORGE (Slipstone)—Large, magnificent quality, good bearer. One of the best mid-season varieties.
SNEED—Medium size. Skin creamy white. Ripe a week earlier than "Briggs's."
TUSCAN—Large early. Good for market or canning.
WIGGINS—A large, good coloured, early freestone. Ripe about Christmas.

PEARS.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.
BEURRE BOSCH—Large, long Pear. First-class quality. Dessert.
BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large, good quality, heavy bearer. Cooking.
BEURRE d'CAPIAUMONT—One of the best dessert varieties.
BROOM PARK—Medium size. Dessert. Late.
GANSELL'S BERGAMOT — Good dessert Pear. Hardy.

HOWELL—Light waxen yellow. Heavy bearer. Mid-season.
JOSEPHINE De MALINES—One of the best late dessert varieties.
KEIFFER'S HYBRID—Hardy, excellent quality, with a flavour of pineapple.
PACKHAM'S TRIUMPH — A first-class all round Pear.
VICAR of WINKFIELD—One of the best late kinds, large. Cooking.
WINTER NELIS—First-class late dessert. Well known.
WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN—Well known variety. Dessert.
WINTER COLE—Good late dessert. A favourite on interstate markets.

PLUMS.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.
ANGELINA BURDETT — Large, early, purple. Highly recommended.
COE'S GOLDEN DROP—A well-known and profitable Plum. Late.
CHERRY PLUM—Early variety. Makes a very profitable hedge and breakwind when planted 6 feet apart.
CHERRY PLUM—Yellow, similar to the old red variety, excepting colour.
CLYMAN—Dark purple, firm. A profitable early variety. Matures before others of its class.
DAMSON, OLD ENGLISH—Best variety for jam. Medium.
DAMSON, CRITTENDEN — Large, good bearer. Late.
DIAMOND, BLACK—Large, profitable, and prolific.
EARLY ORLEANS—Well-known early Plum.
GRAND DUKE—Profitable variety. Large purple.
GREEN GAGE—An old well-known variety.
JEFFERSON—Large, yellow. Very sweet and good.
PRESIDENT—Large, oblong, purple. Flesh firm and sweet. Good keeping quality.
PRUNE D'AGEN—The standard Prune for drying.
PRUNE SPLENDOR—A perfect Prune, ripening early.
PRUNE SUGAR—A superior Prune, good grower, carrying a large crop of fruit.
POND'S SEEDLING—Very large red Plum.
YELLOW EGG or MAGNUM BONUM—Large, well-known variety.

PLUMS, JAPANESE.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.
 All these Plums are good bearers, and are noted for their small stones and early fruiting qualities.
BURBANK—A vigorous grower, and an early and prolific bearer.
FORMOSA—A prolific variety, ripening just before Burbank.
KELSEY—Greenish yellow, covered with red on sunny side. A good drying Plum.
OCTOBER PURPLE—A heart-shaped Plum, flesh amber yellow, firm, but juicy.
SANTA ROSA—Large purple crimson, good quality Blood Plum. Ripens before "Burbank."
SATSUMA, or BLOOD—Tree is very hardy and vigorous. Fruit large and globular. Colour dark red. Very rich and juicy.
WICKSON — A beautiful crimson, with a white bloom. A good variety.
WRIGHT'S EARLY — The earliest variety. Very much like "Burbank."

QUINCES.

Price, 1/9 each, 18/- per dozen.
APPLE SHAPED—Medium size, very prolific.
CHAMPION—A fine smooth-skin variety. A general favourite.
MANNING'S SEEDLING — The very best Quince grown. Strong grower and very heavy cropper.
MEECHE'S PROLIFIC—Large, with smooth skin. Delicious, tender, and unsurpassed for cooking.
PEAR-SHAPED—Very large. Fine variety.
PORTUGAL—Very large and late ripening.
REAS'S MAMMOTH — Very large, early and fine colour.
SMYRNA—One of the best early fruiting varieties.
VAN DEMAN—One of the very best, a heavy and early bearer.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, NUTS, Etc.

CHESTNUT, SPANISH 2/6 and 3/6 each
GUAVA, PURPLE (*Psidium Cattleianum*) 2/- each
MEDLAR, large fruited 2/6 each
MULBERRY, BLACK 3/6 each
NUTS & FILBERTS, ass. varieties 2/6 ea., 24/- doz.
PERSIMMON, several varieties 3/6 each
POMEGRANITE (*Punica granatum*) 2/- each
WALNUT, DWARF PROLIFIC . . 2/6 and 3/6 each
WALNUT SARDINIAN, thin shelled 2/6 each

Citrus Fruits

Available May to October.

Acclimatised Balled Plants, 5/6, 7/6, and 10/6 each.
Unacclimatised Plants (Not Balled), 4/- each,
 42/- per dozen.

Our acclimatised Citrus are strong, healthy budded plants, which, when carefully balled, transplant without risk.

As Citrus trees have really no dormant period, they require a little more care and attention while young than most trees.

GRAPE FRUIT.

MARSH'S SEEDLESS—Large and almost seedless.
TRIUMPH—Medium size, smooth clear skin.

MANDARINES.

BEAUTY of GLEN RETREAT—Large, fine flavour.
EMPEROR—Large, regular bearer.
THORNY—Small, solid, fine flavour.

ORANGES.

BLOOD—Medium size, flesh blood colour. Dwarf.
LATE VALENCIA—Fine round fruit, smooth skin, late ripening.

MEDITERRANEAN SWEET—Remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening. Splendid flavour.
NAVELENCIA—Large, smooth-skinned.

PARRAMATTA—Large and hardy. Fine flavour.
QUEEN—Large round, skin thin and deeply coloured.

SEVILLE—Fruit large and flat, very solid. The best variety for jam making.

ST. MICHAEL—Medium size, deep colour, thin skin.

WASHINGTON NAVAL—The finest and largest of all. Good cropper.

LEMONS.

EUREKA—In every respect like Lisbon. Best tree, almost thornless.

LISBON—The well known and best of all varieties.
SWEET RIND—Large fruit, of even size. Good Summer-bearing variety.

VILLA FRANCO—Strong vigorous grower, with few thorns. Fruit oblong.

LIMES, CITRONS, SHADDOCKS.

LIME WEST INDIAN—Small and prolific.

LIME TAHITIAN—Strong heavy cropper. Juicy, almost thornless fruit.

CITRON BENGAL—Large, round.

GRAPE VINES.

Available June to September.
 Price, 1/- each, 10/- per dozen.

Black Muscat (Dark)	Lady's Finger (Pink)
Black Prince (Dark)	Red Prince (Red)
Blue Imperial (Purple)	Sultan (Yellow)
Doradillo (White)	Sweet Water (Amber)
Golden Chasselas (Yellow)	Waltham Cross (White)
Gordo Blanco (White)	Zante Currant (Black)

CURRANTS.

Price, 6d. each, 5/- per dozen.
 Assorted Varieties—Red, White and Black fruited.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Price, 6d. each, 5/- per dozen.
Billy Dean (Red) **Roaring Lion (Red)**
Crown Bob (Red) **Yellow Lion (Yellow)**
Green Oak (Green)

RASPBERRIES.

Price, 2/- per dozen, 12/- per 100.
Northumberland Fillbasket **Thornless Fillbasket**

LOGANBERRIES.

Black Fruited 1/6 each, 18/- per doz.
Red Fruited 1/- each, 10/- per doz.

HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY.

Price, 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen.

PASSION VINES (In pots.)

Available at any season.
Black Passion Fruit (*Passiflora Edulus*), 1/- each, 9/- per dozen.
Banana Passion Fruit (*Tacsonia Mollissima*) 1/6 ea.

STRAWBERRIES.

UPTOMARK—The fruit is large, brilliant red, and of the best flavour when grown in good land. With plenty of moisture, it will bear good crops from beginning of November to May. As the young runners commence to fruit as soon as well rooted, they should be left. 3/6 100; 1/- for 25
MELBA—Fruit large, brilliant red, and of best flavour; bears from September . . 3/6 100; 1/- 25

IMPORTANT

PURCHASERS NOT HAVING EXPERIENCE are recommended to leave, as far as possible, the selection of varieties to the Nurseryman, taking care to mention the climate of their locality and nature of soil. By adopting this course, the greatest satisfaction will be obtained.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO PACKING. Fruit Trees and Fruit Plants are carefully packed for transmission to adjacent States by sea, or for long inland carriage, so as to ensure, as far as possible, their arrival in good condition. No extra charge is made for packing, excepting Orange and Lemon Trees lifted with ball of earth, and small fruit plants grown in pots, which have to be packed in cases (packing extra).

Book Orders For Fruit Trees Early.

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by the Triumph Press, Surrey Hills, Vic.

PURVES' GENUINE SEEDS

The original and Premier House for all kinds of Bird Seeds

PURVES' Special Machine Cleaned

Summer and Winter Mixtures

(Registered.)

Obtainable in all Suburbs from Grocers, Ironmongers, etc., also in the Leading Country Towns from Storekeepers and others.

THESE BIRD SEEDS, which have been prominently before the public for over fifty years, can be claimed to have the largest sale of any in Victoria and Inter-States, and containing, as they do, seeds which have been carefully selected for their nourishing and wholesome qualities, subjected to a thorough cleansing process through special machinery before being blended, it is small wonder that the sale of these popular mixtures has reached such enormous proportions.

For CANARIES, FINCHES, &c.—In sealed packets, 1½ lbs., 3 lbs. Also in Bags—7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs. For PARROTS, COCKATOOS, &c.—In sealed packets 2 lbs., 4 lbs. In Bags—7 lbs., 14 lbs., ¼ cwt.

WHITE FRENCH MILLET—6d. per lb.
PANICUM for CANARIES and FINCHES—4d. per lb.

INGA (Niga)—1/- per lb.
PLAIN CANARY, RAPE and HEMP—6d. per lb.
LINSEED—6d. per lb.

CHILLIES, SMALL RED (dried)—3/- per lb.

SUNFLOWER—Black or Grey, 6d. per lb.

PEANUTS—1/- per lb.

Reduction in Quantity. Carriage Extra.

PURVES' Specially Prepared SHELL GRAVEL

FOR BIRD CAGES AND AVIARIES.

Invaluable as a bone and shell producer. Necessary as an aid to digestion. Contains Carbonated Lime Phosphates, Iron Tonic, and Saline, incorporated with specially cleansed sharp grit. Specially obtained and free from all impurities often found in gravel indiscriminately collected and which causes many of the ailments that Canaries and other Cage Birds are subject to.

Sold in liberal-sized PACKETS, 3d. and 6d.; also in Bags, 1/- each.

IMPORTED BIRD FOOD and SUNDRIES. SPRATT'S PATENT CANARY AND CAGE BIRD FOOD.

For young and old birds. Canisters, 1/- each.
Per post, 1/9.

TASTELESS PEPPER (RED).

For giving colour to Canaries. Commence feeding young birds when eight weeks old. 6d. per oz.,
Per Post, 7d.

MEDICATED BIRDS' NESTS.

3d. each, per post 4d.; or 2/6 per doz., per post 3/-
SINGER'S EGG PRODUCER—This is a highly concentrated preparation of Egg Producing Nutrient. Sold in packets, 1/9; per post 2/9 in Victoria.

RED MITE KILLER — Certain preventative and Eradicator or Parasites in birds and their cages. Bottles, 1/- each; posted 1/3.

PENNAKURA (Feather-eating Cure)—1/- per box; posted 1/1.

CHINA BATHS FOR CANARIES—9d., 11d. and 1/- each. Postage extra.

CHINA BATHS FOR PARROTS—2/- each, postage extra.

TIN CANARY NESTING CUPS—For breeding cages. Plain, 6d. each; wired (to hang up), 8d. each.

SEED HOPPERS FOR AVIARIES—1 space, 1/3; 2 spaces, 1/9; 3 spaces, 2/3; 4 spaces, 2/9.

WATER BOTTLES FOR AVIARIES—1/- each.

Garden Requisites and Sundries

GARDEN STAKES.

Hardwood.

2 ft. round	3/- per doz.
2½ ft. round	4/- per doz.

Jarrah.

3 ft. ½ x ½ square	1/6 doz.; 7/6 per 100
3½ ft. ½ x ½ "	1/9 doz.; 10/- per 100
4 ft. ½ x ½ "	2/3 doz.; 15/- per 100
4 ft. 1 x 1 "	4/- doz.; 30/- per 100
5 ft. 1 x 1 "	4/6 doz.; 35/- per 100
6 ft. 1 x 1 "	5/- doz.; 40/- per 100

Kauri Pot Labels.

4 inch	2/6 per 100
5 inch	3/- per 100
6 inch	3/6 per 100
7 inch	4/- per 100
8 inch	4/6 per 100
10 inch	6/- per 100
12 inch	10/- per 100
15 inch	12/6 per 100

BLUESTONE.

(Sulphate of Copper.)

Valuable for Irish Blight in Potatoes and for making Copper Soda Mixture.

9d. per lb. Special quote for quantities.

SULPHUR.

For dusting on Roses, Vines, etc., for Mildew.
6d. per lb.; 42/- per cwt.

NIKOTEEN.

A preparation containing about 40 per cent. of Nicotine. For all kinds of Scale and Aphid; it is very effectual and easy to use.

In Bottles—Making 6 gallons, 1/6 each; making 12 gallons, 2/6 each; making 24 gallons, 4/- each.

RAFFIA (For tying).

Per lb. or half-cwt. lots and over.
Price on Application.

GARDEN GLOVES.

Owing to the irregularity and uncertainty of supplies, it is impossible to list any specific makes or sizes in this manual. A large stock of men's strong leather garden gloves on hand at all times. Prices range from 2/6 to 4/- pair, postage or railway freight extra.

GARDEN SYRINGES.

A large and varied assortment of English and Colonial made Syringes in stock.

Prices on Application.

SECATEURS.

For Pruning Roses, Fruit Trees, etc.—A very large stock of all the best makes of these useful articles always on hand.

Price, from 3/- to 10/- each.

PRUNING KNIVES.

Large size, 5/- each, medium size, 4/- each; small size, 3/6 each.

BUDDING KNIVES.

Large size, 5/- each; medium size, 4/- each.

WATERING CANS.

Haw's English, Paxton and Colonial Galvanized stocked.

Prices and sizes on Application.

Always Use Purves' Genuine Seeds.



SWEET PEAS
Giant "Spencer"

6d. per Packet, 6 Packets 2/6
12 Packets 4/6, or collection
of 15 distinct kinds, 5/6
(Customers' own Selection)